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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE GREAT GERMAN PUSH A FAILURE

VICTORY IS THE BAG OF OATS dangled continually in front of the German people, remarks the Chicago *Daily News;* "they never get it, but they believe it is never far away." Thus, while the Kaiser declares flamboyantly that "the people who wish to destroy us are digging their own graves," the latest desperate German thrust in the battle of the Western front fails disastrously; General Ludendorff announces that "the idea of forcing success by the employment of masses must be abolished absolutely," because "it only leads to unnecessary losses"; and, as the New York *World* notes, even the Berlin battle-bulletins begin to read as tho it was an Allied offensive which is being victoriously resisted by the Germans. Two major efforts in the German offensive launched in March drove two great wedges into the Allied line in Picardy and Flanders. These drives, despite an appalling waste of human life, failed of their objects—the separation of the French and British armies and the capture of the Channel ports. Then, after a period of relative inactivity, another major blow was struck in the last week of April, this time with the evident purpose of enlarging the two great German salients that thrust toward Amiens and Hazebrouck. In this also they failed, despite their capture of Mont Kemmel, and their repulse, according to an Associated Press dispatch, was the most severe and costly of the entire offensive. Each of these efforts has been less effective than the one before it, and to some observers the failure of the third seems to mark the high tide, and therefore the turning-point of the German advance. Not only were the Germans stopt, but towns were recaptured from them by the French and British, and they suffered a severe repulse at the hands of American forces on the Amiens sector. Others, however, are convinced that Germany will yet throw her strength into another blow more terrific than any that has gone before, and that if this blow fails she will then try to wrest victory from defeat by a "peace offensive."

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HIS FIRST PRISONER.

Sergeant John Lotzing talking with the first German he captured in the American raid at Chemin des Dames. Note the difference in build and soldierly bearing.

Meanwhile American battalions are fighting valiantly on a sector of the Picardy front which blocks the way to Amiens, and the process of fusing the Allies into one invincible army—the greatest ever commanded by a single general—is being accelerated and completed in the furnace of the German offensive. Thus a French dispatch to the New York *Times* tells us that "the Allied unity of command implies not only the sole direction of operations by General Foch and the utilization of reserves in common, but also the complete fusion of the American, British, and French Armies." We read further:

"Henceforth divisions withdrawn from one battle sector may be sent (no matter what their nationality) to any other sector along the whole line from the sea to Switzerland.

"Hitherto, there have been certain parts of the front set aside as British, French, or American. Unity of command changes all that.

"In the battle sectors there will be fighting divisions of

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> Americans, French, or English. In quiet localities there will be units of the three Allied armies training for the big struggle, or recovering from the effects of having been engaged in it; but all distinctions will have vanished. The Allies now form one Army in France, fighting for one purpose under one chief."

When the final conflict of this stupendous battle is reached, it has been said, the decision will go to the side that has been able to keep intact the largest number of reserves. The Allies, according to a New York *Times* correspondent with the French armies, "now have a number of fresh divisions greatly superior to the Germans." In a cable dated May 1 he says:

> "According to a conservative estimate the Germans have lost approximately 350,000 men in this battle to date. By a study of averages throughout the war 2,200 is shown to be the loss which a German division must suffer before it is withdrawn from the firing-line. The Allies have already identified 186 German divisions that entered the battle and have been removed for reorganization and engaged or reengaged, which permits an estimate of the enemy's losses. Of the total German forces on the Western front only sixty-six divisions have not been thrown in at least once, of which it is known that at least ten—*Landsturm* and the like—are incapable of taking part in a battle of this character.
>
> "Allowing for refitted units, whose value is naturally greatly inferior both in morale and training to their predecessors, the enemy thus may be said to possess sufficient force for one more violent drive. When that fails, as the Allies are justified in believing it will, after having repelled the original onslaught, their turn will come."

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GRANDFATHER AND GRANDSON,

Both in the Navy. Gaston V. Lowe, twenty years old, and Adolph L. Lowe, seventy-seven. The grandfather served in the Navy during the Civil War and reentered the service last year.

The same correspondent reports a universal spirit of optimism among the French soldiers at the front, a spirit reflected in the "extraordinary *élan*" with which they meet the foe. He also quotes the opinion of French and British military critics that the Amiens front is the real center of the German objective, and that there the chief effort is to be expected. The reasons, he says, are simple:

> "First, the concentration of German divisions is such that the great majority of the enemy forces are still alined along the chord of the semicircle from Arras to Montdidier. Secondly, it is known to the French that the attack in Flanders was originally intended as a diversion only. The proof is that the Germans began the battle with the troops holding the sector, instead of, as in a premeditated offensive on a big scale, bringing up special shock divisions. . . . It was only when the difficulties of the Allied situation became obvious that the enemy appreciated his opportunity and flung in some of his best divisions to exploit it.
>
> "The reports of the latest fighting indicate that the Allies have repaired the effects of this accidental weakness, and have checked the German advance in the north. Hence the natural conclusion that the enemy is now likely to resume his original scheme of a drive against the Amiens communication points."

The number of troops that the Germans can use effectively at one time in either of their big salients, the Springfield *Republican* reminds us, is limited by considerations of congestion and communication. Meanwhile, Mr. G. H. Perris reports, the swaying armies are entrenching lightly, the result being "neither a war of movement nor a war of positions, but an intermediate state which has many of the inconveniences of both."

In an illuminating editorial on the "pace" of this battle of the Western front, written at the end of its sixth week, the New York *Evening Post* says:

> "In a war of six weeks Prussia conquered Austria in 1866. In five and a half weeks from the declaration of war in 1870 the German armies won Sedan. In forty-one days from the declaration of war in 1914 the German armies began their retreat from the Marne. These classic schedules must be kept in mind in judging the situation to-day. One of two things is evident: either the plans of the German General Staff have been frustrated and Germany has lost the decision she embarked upon with so much parade, or else the 'battle' for which the German people was called upon to render the last sacrifices was not in the minds of the General Staff a battle at all, but a campaign of months, possibly lengthening out to the dimensions of a good-sized war. To-day no cautious observer will care to say that the German effort has spent itself; but it is not too reckless to say that the battle is approaching what the French call 'stabilization.' That is to say, we may now ask ourselves whether the phase of a war of movement has not about reached its end, and whether the German offensive, if it continues, must not assume the slow process of a grinding attrition."

The principal success scored by the German troops during the last week of April was the capture of Mont Kemmel, a key-position of the Allied defense in Flanders. This exploit was witnessed by the Kaiser from a neighboring height. A regiment of French infantry, surrounded on this hill on April 25, fought to the death rather than surrender. Commenting on this, one of the most heroic defenses of the war, the Newark *News* remarks: "Like Dead Man's Hill at Verdun, Mont Kemmel is a monument to the spirit of resistance that will bring the ultimate victory." A London dispatch to the New York *Globe* says that while Kemmel hill is an important position, its loss is not a disaster:

> "Its fall has not meant the rending of the Franco-British line; neither has it meant any stanching of the flow of German blood in the stubborn effort to throw the Allies out of their trenches and strongholds. I heard from an officer who fought on Kemmel and after the hill was lost, that 'Fritz shed enough blood west of it to float the American transport *Leviathan*.'"

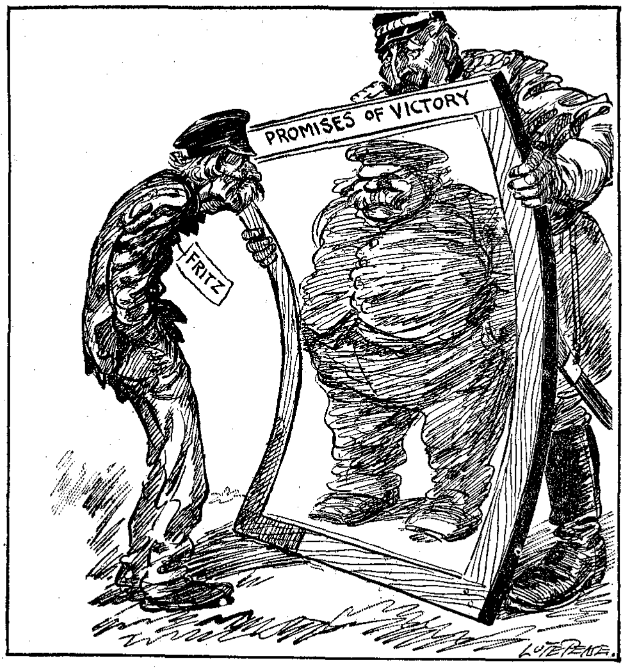
In an effort to extend their victory to the hills west of Mont Kemmel the Germans hurled eleven divisions into the attack, and suffered, on April 29, one of the bloodiest repulses of the war. "There is reason to believe that German losses on an equal front have never been so heavy," says one observer. Characterizing this defeat of a German attack as a "stabilizing battle," the New York *Evening Post* reminds us that there have been no less than five of these short, sharp German repulses in the battle of the Western front, and it suggests that they may turn out to be the decisive factors:

"The first came on March 26, when the Germans suffered what Paris described as a 'complete check' between Noyon and Lassigny, where the enemy was 'cruelly punished,' and thereupon turned his attention elsewhere. We have only to think of what a break in the line between Noyon and Lassigny would have meant—the separation of the British and French armies and the way open down the valley of the Oise to Paris. The second German defeat came on March 28, before Arras, again a one-day battle. Of the importance of this check there has been fair recognition, but not so much as its ultimate significance warranted. The third German defeat came on April 18, with an attempt against the line of Givenchy-St. Venant, along the southern face of the salient the Germans had scooped out from Armentières. Once more the decision was swift. The fourth attempt came on April 24, in front of Amiens, between Villers-Bretonneux and Hangard. There the German troops made some progress before they were stopt and thrown back; but again it was a matter of not much more than twenty-four hours. The fifth attempt was that of April 29, for the capture of Ypres and the cutting of the line to Poperinghe. The decision there was established in half a day.

"One conclusion is unescapable. Without subscribing to the rather fantastic idea that the battle has been going as the Allies have willed it, that Foch is manipulating a 'lure' for the Germans, it would nevertheless seem to be true that a certain amount of free-will is being exercised by the Allies. Where it is absolutely essential that the Allied line shall hold, it has, as a rule, held. It held before Noyon-Lassigny, it held before Arras, it has been holding before Amiens, it held on April 29 before Ypres, the retention of which has evidently been decided to be worth a heavy price."

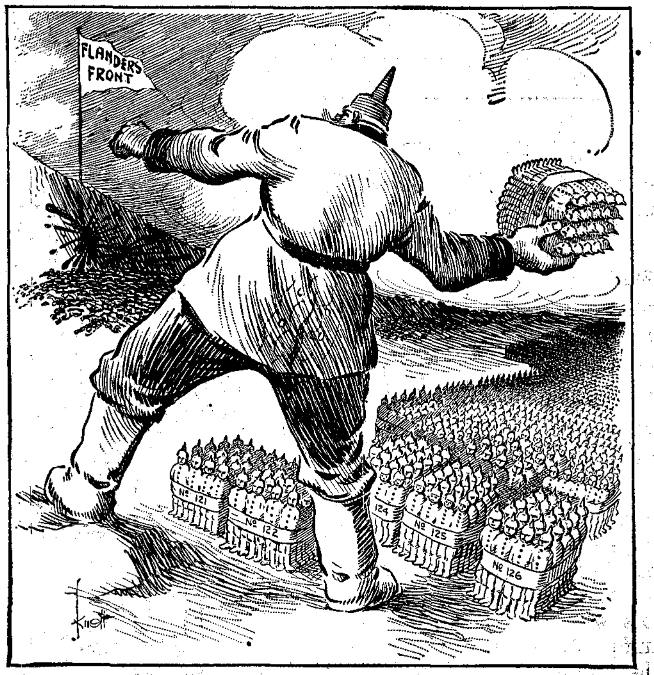
But while the Germans are paying a terrific price in human lives for the territory they have gained, our lengthening line of defense is also using up our reserves, says the same paper:

"When the battle began on March 21 the non-French portion of the front from the North Sea to the Oise was about 135 miles. The winding of the present line has lengthened it to 160 miles. Of this the French have now taken over 50 miles all to themselves, from the Oise to Villers-Bretonneux. From that point to around Bailleul the front is British for 70 miles. From Bailleul to Ypres and beyond, French and British and Belgians are intermixed. The French altogether may be said now to be occupying 75 miles of new front, which means employment for at least a quarter of a million men. Make allowances for the Americans before Amiens, and it is still evident that heavy inroads have been made upon Foch's general reserve. It is now a question of how much of this army that was intended for maneuver must be employed to hold the line."



FOOLING HIM STILL?

—Pease in the Newark *News*.



DAILY REPORT: "HINDENBURG IS HURLING FRESH DIVISIONS."

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

An investigation of the vital question of reserves leads Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer, a correspondent with the French armies, to the belief that the Kaiser can not keep up the present drive for another six weeks without disaster. Admitting that "no official information on the subject is available," he sends to the Chicago *Daily News* these figures, which he believes to be "near the truth":

"In all, the Germans have between 240 and 250 divisions, of which about 205 are now on the Western front. Of these 140 have been engaged in the present battle to date, but as some have been engaged twice and others even three times, the total presence of divisions on the battle front reaches something like 186. From the foregoing it appears that the enemy still has sixty-five fresh divisions in France, but about ten of these are generally considered so poor as to be unfit for offensive action. The total number of fresh divisions available for a new offensive is therefore about fifty.

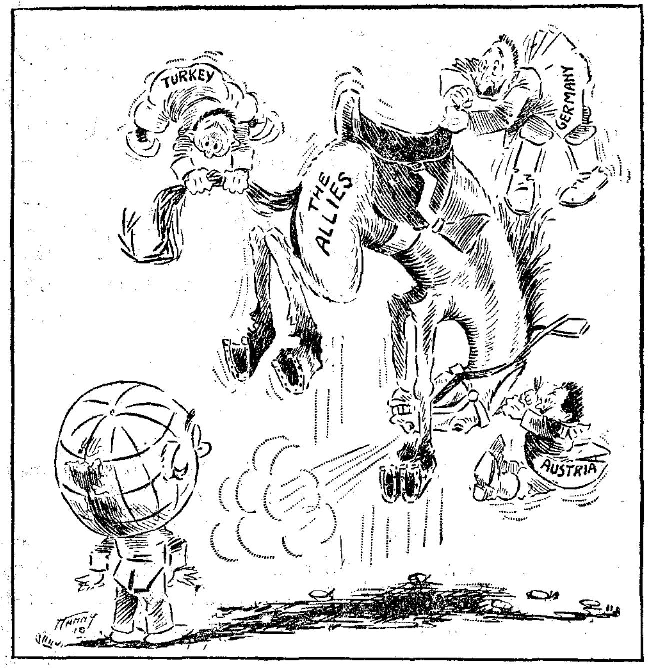
"What have been the German losses in the present battle? It is impossible to know exactly, but I can make what I believe to be a good guess. Experts consider that a division on the average is withdrawn from battle when it loses 2,200 men. Some divisions lose more and some less, but the experience of the last three years shows this to be a fair average. Taking the estimate that there have been 186 passages of divisions and multiplying by 2,200, we find that the total German losses have been more than 350,000. This figure is probably very nearly accurate in the opinion of some of my French military friends to whom I have subjected the calculation.

"Let us now examine the probable state of the German reserves. These reserves are not formed into new divisions, but are kept in depots to fill the gaps in the divisions already existing. Without them the Army would quickly dwindle away. At the beginning of the offensive all men over eighteen had been mobilized and the class of 1920, that is to say, boys of seventeen, had been called for training. There are about 450,000 of these boys, but they can not possibly be in service before next October.

"What reserves, then, did the enemy actually possess that were ready to fight? As nearly as can be determined there were about 200,000 in the advanced depots and 450,000 in the interior depots. A total of 650,000. Subtract the loss in the present battle and the remainder is 300,000.

"But to find the present strength of the German reserves, to this must be added the men who wholly recover from their wounds. Many doctors with whom I have talked estimate that 150,000 men out of the total German loss of 350,000 will again be fit as reserves, making 450,000.

"Germany is certainly able to make one more big effort. She has about fifty fresh divisions and plenty of reserves; but if she loses another 350,000 with the same rapidity as in the last offensive, the question of effectives will begin to be serious. There is reason to believe that if the battle continues on the same scale for another six weeks, by July 1, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg will have difficulty in finding men to fill the gaps."



"IF YOU WEREN'T PREJUDICED, YOU COULD SEE WE HAVE HIM SUBDUED."
—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

Turning to the case of the Allies, he notes that "since America's entrance into the war their reserve has been made practically inexhaustible." Moreover:

> "There is another little calculation which any one may make without trouble. It was announced before the battle that the number of French and British divisions on this front was nearly equal to the number of Germans. In the present battle the Allies have been outnumbered often two to one. It seems, therefore, extremely probable that the Allies at the present moment have many more fresh divisions than the Germans have."

"Our ample reserves are still intact," said General Foch on April 19. About the same time Italy sent 200,000 of her picked troops to the French front, according to an International News dispatch, to join the Allied army of maneuver. This army, says the same dispatch, will number "at least 800,000 men." A London correspondent of the New York *Sun* quotes Mr. Winston Churchill, British Minister of Munitions, as saying that more than 1,000,000 soldiers in addition to those who would otherwise be in the field against Germany have been gained by the Allies in consequence of the German offensive. In his first statement to newspaper men after he took over the post of Maj.-Gen. F. B. Maurice at the British War Office, Gen. Delmé-Radcliffe said:

> "The Germans are going on with this hammering process, and we have got to make up our minds that it is not this week, or next week, or next month that this fight is coming to a decision. We are going to fight the whole summer, and in the end it is a question of who holds the last reserves.
>
> "I want to emphasize the fact that this is a long-drawn-out test of endurance—endurance of nations. That is why it is so imperative for this country and all countries which are engaged to get hold of every man they possibly can to support the battle-front. What is going to tell in the end is men."

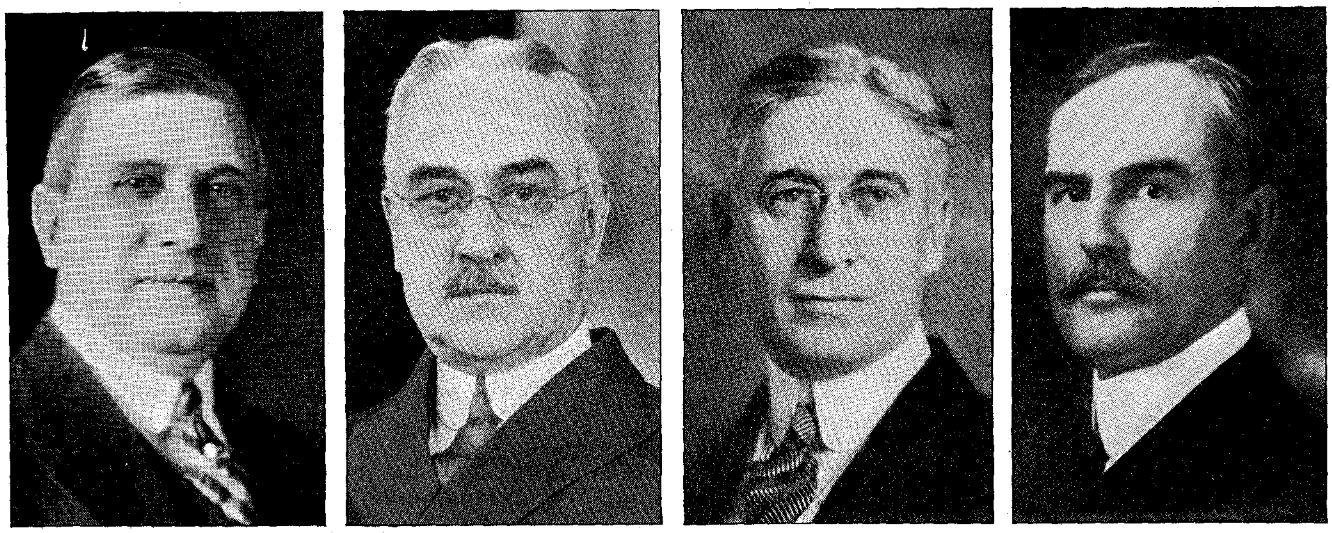
BIG MEN FOR WAR-WORK

CRITICISM OF THE PRESIDENT has been rife in some quarters for not reorganizing his Cabinet to include the ablest minds of the country, especially the so-called "captains of industry." He has answered it by calling to Washington men like Schwab and Ryan and Stettinius, who, as the New York *World* remarks, "actually are captains of industry—of American industry dedicated to the task of destroying Prussianism and perpetuating democracy." Indeed, asks the New York *Commercial*, "can those who advocated a new War-Cabinet of distinguished men suggest abler ones" than the President has called to serve the country? With such men as these, President Wilson is forming the nucleus of a great, effective, centralized war-production organization, various editors agree; and, they add, the final passage of the Overman Bill, at last accepted by the Senate with a mere handful of negative votes, will give the President a chance to rearrange war-work and give the right work to the right men, and will allow him to get rid of "red tape" as the need develops. President Wilson did not want a war-board or a reconstruction of his Cabinet, but, observes the New York *Globe*, "the force of circumstances is coercing him; the war-board is being filled up and the regular Cabinet is being pushed into the background." Mr. Judson C. Welliver asserts in a Washington dispatch to the same New York daily that the Administration has definitely adopted the policy of "getting big men into big jobs and then backing them clear to the limit, even when they have the courage to make mistakes." The Kansas City *Star*, speaking for those "loyal Americans who have been distrest over the slowness with which things were going through a good part of the first year of the war," declares that they can have only hearty commendation for such conspicuously good appointments as those recently made. The Chicago *Tribune*, another outspoken critic of the Administration, heartily applauds the Government's purpose in these appointments; it finds a nation-wide feeling of relief increasing, "as, after delay, rejection of counsel, after confusion and failure, the proper methods and the proper men by the persistence of necessity are forced to the front." Similarly the Indianapolis *Star* testifies to a growing popular confidence in the management of affairs as people see "men of force" prest one after another into service in high places. Many other dailies and weeklies join in congratulating the Government and the country on the recent appointments and in noting their effect in an increased feeling of confidence throughout the land.

A noteworthy effect of the "big men for big jobs" policy is seen by the New York *Evening Post* in "the appeasing of the critics who were rampant three months ago." As we read:

> "The Administration has been doing its own reorganizing. Incompetents have been shunted. Men of special knowledge and driving force have been brought in. New positions, or new functions for old positions, have been established. The whole governmental machine is moving with greater power and less friction. President Wilson has appeared to be averse to changes, but he has quietly made them."

A year ago, as several reminiscent newspaper writers observe, the placing of great "captains of industry" in charge of our war-work would have aroused protests from Congress and the public and declarations that the war was being put into the hands of the munition-makers. The Springfield *Republican* notes the change in the national atmosphere in this respect. As it recalls: "For many months after the Government declared a state of belligerency, the attack on the 'capitalists' war' continued." Yet, as *The Republican* reminds us, "the call to Washington of men prominently identified with finance and industry had begun with the outbreak of the war, altho they were not placed in positions of real responsibility." The advisory board of the Council of National Defense was filled



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CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY IN CHARGE OF IMPORTANT BRANCHES OF WAR-WORK.

with such men, able and experienced, but, with a very few exceptions, their duties were always "advisory." "As time passed, that method of covertly utilizing the captains of industry and financiers in the rôle of advisers became more and more difficult." While the "dollar-a-year men" undoubtedly did good work, the delay and friction in our growing war-machine became glaringly evident. Politicians, who may or may not have been sincere, began to insist loudly "on the employment of citizens of real capacity in stations of importance and responsibility." Yet, whatever the motive, these "strident performances were valuable," according to *The Republican*, in making it clear "that popular prejudice against able citizens intimately identified with Wall Street, the great corporations, and the leading banks, need no longer be regarded as a fatal handicap by the Executive in filling high administrative posts in the Government—at least, not in connection with the present war."

The opinion of such critics as the Massachusetts editor may have had in mind is seen in Senator Wadsworth's declaration that "every change which has been made in Mr. Baker's Department was made in accordance with the very explicit recommendations of the Military Committee, predicated on exhaustive investigation of the situation, altho neither Mr. Baker nor the President will admit it." Senator Chamberlain declares that the Overman Bill in its final form was practically his own Director of Munitions Bill. He asserts that "nearly every inefficient in the War Department upon whom the Military Affairs Committee placed its hands has either been kicked out or picked up," and "prominent civilians have been placed in control, or in more efficient control."

The list of "captains of industry" called into government service is perhaps longer than some of our readers are aware. The New York *Tribune* presents a few leading names as among "the signs and auguries of a better day":

> "John D. Ryan, head of great copper industries, railroad builder, and organizer—now at the head of aircraft production.
>
> "Charles M. Schwab, first president of the United States Steel Corporation, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company—now at the head of ship-building.
>
> "Edward R. Stettinius, formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co., coördinator of Anglo-French buying in neutral American markets—now Assistant Secretary of War, in charge of all army buying.
>
> "Samuel McRoberts, formerly vice-president of the National City Bank—now Colonel McRoberts in the War Department.
>
> "Guy E. Tripp, president of the Westinghouse Electric—now Colonel Guy E. Tripp, chief of the production division of the Ordnance Department.
>
> "J. L. Replogle, president of the Cambria Steel Company—now in charge of all government steel orders."

One of the most important names which should be added to this list is that of Bernard M. Baruch, once thought of chiefly as "a Wall-Street speculator," who now heads the War-Industries Board. His, as the New Orleans *Item* remarks, is "the job which coordinates all industries engaged in war-work, which apportions materials among several departments wanting the same things, apportions contracts among factories, secures concessions in prices, speeds up the delinquents, and keeps the stream of supplies of all kinds, from tin cups to heavy artillery, coming steadily."

The appointment from the ranks of "big business" which has aroused the most universal enthusiasm is that of Charles M. Schwab as Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to have sole charge of ship-construction under the Shipping Board. The country, writes Mr. Welliver in the New York *Globe*, looks upon Schwab "as a great genius of industrial organization"; it knows how he came up from the bottom by sheer ability and how he developed the Bethlehem Steel Works into a plant greater than that of the Krupps at Essen. The simple fact, we are told, is that Mr. Schwab possesses the confidence of the community; "there has not been heard any criticism of the appointment." This statement is borne out by the practically unanimous and enthusiastic approval of his appointment by the press of the country. Conservative newspapers now declare confidently that the ships will be built. Mr. Schwab, it is pointed out, knows steel, knows ships, knows how to handle labor, and has a prestige which carries weight with every business man in this country or abroad. Even the Socialist New York *Call* joins its "capitalist contemporaries in approving the appointment of Mr. Schwab to this position." It believes he will be a real dictator, that he will "put the screws on his profiteering brethren," that he will have little trouble with the workers, whose aspirations he understands, and that "the output of ships from now on will continually increase when Schwab takes hold." Mr. Schwab expects to spend much of his time at the yards and has moved his headquarters from Washington to Philadelphia, to be nearer the ship-building centers. A sketch of the career of this captain of the steel industry appears in our department of Personal Glimpses.

While Charles M. Schwab "knows all about building ships," John D. Ryan, the New York *Sun* acknowledges, probably does not know all about building airplanes, but *The Sun* as well as a host of its contemporaries is confident that the copper king has the business and executive ability to bring order out of chaos and make performance equal expectation in the construction of aircraft. It is noted by the press that there has been a complete reorganization of the *personnel* entrusted with the carrying out of our air program. Mr. Ryan becomes Director of Aircraft Production and Chairman of the Aircraft Board, Mr. Coffin having resigned from the latter position. Major-General Squier, Chief Signal Officer, will hereafter "devote his attention to the administration of signals." Brig.-Gen. W. L. Kenly will control the training of aviators and the military use of aircraft. As passed in the Senate, the Overman Bill contained a clause enabling the President to give the Aircraft Director an independent position subordinate only to the President. The delays in our aircraft program and the recent charges that huge sums of money have been badly spent seem to several editors proof that such reorganization was an imperative necessity. The things which won Mr. Ryan his reputation as an organizer on a large scale are recounted in an article in our department of Personal Glimpses. Perhaps, observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Mr. Ryan's "greatest asset just now is that he is as unhampered as Mr. Schwab, and that the field is clear for him. We can all sleep easier now that two men are on jobs who are 100 per cent. efficient."

TO KILL OR USE OUR GERMAN PRESS?

GERMAN-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS have been dying fast since we entered the war, the records show, and those that survive will suffer summary execution if the urging of some "hundred-per-cent" American editors is heeded. But there are also observers who think that loyal German-American papers should not be condemned merely on the score of language, especially as they are mediums of genuine Americanism to the large section of our population that can not read English. Among these mention is made of the Socialist *New-Yorker Volkszeitung* and the Lincoln (Neb.) *Welt Post*, which is run by German-Americans for the purpose of instructing German readers in American thought and principles. The movement toward the suppression of German-language journals first declared itself sharply in the Eastern section of the country, notably in New Jersey, where several towns have forbidden the sale or circulation of German papers. Mayor Smith of Philadelphia has issued an order that no municipal advertising shall be awarded to the German-language organs, we are told, and Governor Whitman of New York, in a memorandum accompanying his approval of the Walters Bill amending the election law, regretted that a provision was not included prohibiting the publication of election-notices in German-language papers. In the New York *American*, whose owner, Mr. William R. Hearst, has suspended his *Deutsches Journal*, one view of the problem is stated by Mr. Richard M. Hurd, chairman of the board of trustees of the American Defense Society, as follows:

> "There are about three hundred German newspapers in the United States. A majority of them are active centers of the German propaganda. It is folly and weakness not to immediately suppress these enemy publications. This has been wisely done in England and France. It should be done here. From now on it is clear that America should be for Americans. People from Germany and other nations who come to this country and do not become Americans—who do not read English and American newspapers—had better return to their home. They are not wanted here. Only loyal, unadulterated Americans are desired in this country."

The New York *Sun* says it requires no Solomon to note that there never was a better time than right now for the German newspapers to adopt a tone of distinctly modest reticence in their utterances, but other journals, like the Washington *Herald*, the Rochester *Post-Express*, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, would suppress German newspapers, for, asks *The Inquirer*—

> "Does any one suppose that Germany would perm paper in the English language to be published anywh its borders? Will somebody please tell us, therefore, wh paper should be permitted to be printed in the German anywhere within the borders of the United States?
>
> "If it is an affront to teach German in the public s and it certainly is—is it not just as much of an affront to allow German-language newspapers to be circulated?"

The New York *Tribune* holds that "no foreign-language newspapers should exist in this country which tend to sustain the alien consciousness of racial groups," and as it is a delicate problem to determine fairly the nature of the influence exerted by such papers, it suggests that the task might be entrusted to eminent volunteers whose sanction should be required for the publication of any foreign-language newspaper. Periodicals might be treated differently, *The Tribune* goes on to say, for they do not touch people as newspapers do, and besides they are more easily watched. It would remind loyal citizens of German nativity—

> "First, that the German tongue in this country has been hopelessly poisoned with propaganda of a most subtle and insidious character; and, secondly, that to make a point of protecting an enemy tongue is in much worse taste than to make a point of abating it.
>
> "We think all enemy-language newspapers should have the decency either to shut up or to cast away their German fonts and replace them with clear American type."

In defense of the enemy-language press, Mr. Bernard H. Ridder, of the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, issues a statement which is quoted in the New York *World* as follows:

> "There are thousands of men in the National Army, about to risk their lives in defense of our cause, who do not understand enough English to answer orders. Recently Capt. Grayson, U. S. A., wrote to me asking for copies of the President's proclamation in German, in order that the men of his battery might be able to read it.
>
> "If the foreign-language press were to be discontinued tomorrow the Government would probably be obliged to restore it, unless willing to leave millions of loyal Americans in utter ignorance of what is going on about them. If deemed wise or expedient to suppress them, there is ample power in the President, Congress, the Post-office Department, and the Bureau of Information of the Department of Justice to do so.
>
> "Matter in regard to war-aims, Liberty Bonds, and the work of Americanization, from many sources, is issued through foreign-language papers with government license, and that is a necessary and important service. Papers without license, like the *Deutsches Journal*, can not survive.
>
> "The *Staats-Zeitung* would use English if thereby it could serve the country. If the Government should ask us to abandon the German language we would cheerfully comply and support it in this war-measure as well as in all others."

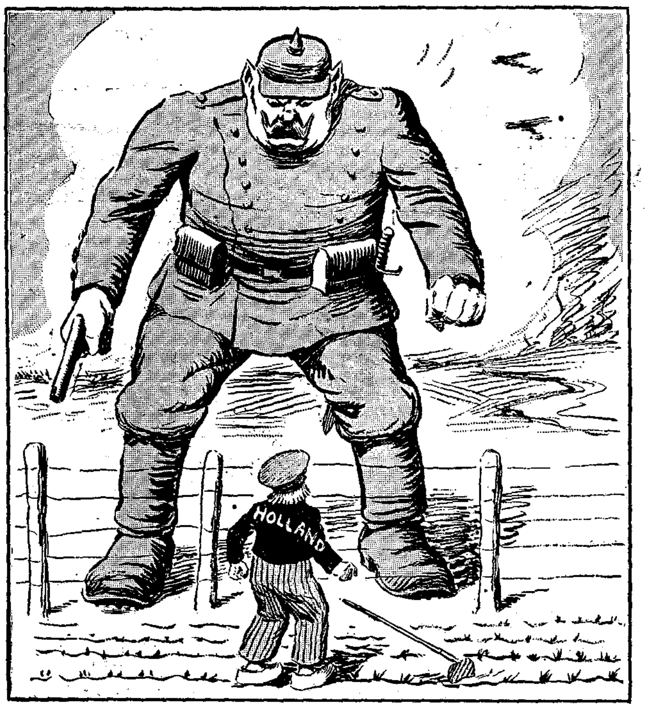
In a letter to the New York *World*, a writer suggests that if the United States would commandeer and control enemy-language newspapers and put their management in the hands of the National Committee on Patriotic Education, they could be made a powerful influence for good among the many foreign-born readers who can not read English. A private enterprise conducted along these lines is the *Welt Post*, a German-language newspaper published at Lincoln, Nebraska, of which *The State Journal* of that city tells us that it is published by a company of patriotic young Americans of German origin, whose chief purpose is to make Americans of the older Germans who can not read English. *The State Journal* quotes the Springfield *Republican's* remark that—

> "The attempt of the president of a society, known as the American Patriotic Legion, to prevent the sale of German-language newspapers in the New York subway is hardly to be commended. The best use to which German-language papers can be put in these days is communicating American sentiments to people who can not read English. There is no reason why barriers should be placed in the way of any paper that is doing this. Mistaking the non-essentials of patriotism for the essentials may easily lead to petty persecution."

GERMANY'S EYES

HOLLAND'S UNEASY PO and the Zuider Zee excite editors who realize what maintain her neutrality, especially remarks, "with the devil in the s disposed to use his pitchfork freely. however, think that Germany may slightly have overdone the prodding business. Cable dispatches inform us of Germany's demands as voiced by Mr. George Bernhard German publicist, who writes in the *Vossische Zeitung* that "Ger many demands from Holland—firs the right to send war-material ov the Limburg Railway to Antwer secondly, the right to send foo stuffs for transmission from Ar werp; and thirdly, the renewal treaties relative to the importati of sand and gravel." Mr. Be hard contends that as Holla yielded to Anglo-American pr sure in regard to shipping, she m now yield to Germany "to things balance." If Holland to permit the transit of G shipping down the Scheldt, we read in a London dispatch to the New York *World*, it would mean "a complete surrender of her rights as a sovereign state and of her neutral status." It is unthinkable that Holland will accept such humiliation at any price, we read further, and "it is impossible to say how far Germany will take the risk of pressing her."

As the Brooklyn *Eagle* and other dailies point out, the "sand



"VAT YOU MEAN BY BEING SO LIDDLE?"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

nd gravel" question turns on the large shipments of these aterials that Germany has received from Holland. The itish Government has shown proof that these shipments have n used in trench construction on the Western front and for r military purposes. Holland regards this misuse of military masters of Germany. The Dutch territory, added to that of Belgium, which the German annexationists propose to keep in addition to their Russian spoils, would set the German Empire securely opposite to the routes over which British commerce passes to its great harbors. The Rhine would be wholly a German stream. Besides, the German Army must have something to show to balance the terrific sacrifices of the Western offensive. Holland is the obvious mark."

Other journals echo this view, and the Chicago *Herald* under the caption, "The Province of Holland," remarks that German Imperialists have long considered Holland "the natural property of the German Empire," and that is the ugly reality beneath the present situation. This daily recalls the statement of Treitschke, whose lectures of a few years ago have become the "stereotyped thought of Imperialist Germany," in which he referred to Holland's dependence upon the Empire thus: "Our Rhine remains the king of all rivers. It is an infinitely precious natural possession, but through our fault the greatest material advantage accruing from it has passed into the hands of another State (Holland), and it is an indispensable duty of German policy to regain the mouths of that river." Holland also controls the mouth of the Scheldt, and, in short, it constitutes an important part of the *Mitteleuropa* scheme, according to the Indianapolis *News*, and the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that what Germany wants with Holland is not merely more coastline for naval stations and submarine bases, not merely more territory for bargaining, but "a valuable addition to the map of the dreamed-of, fought-for, future *Mitteleuropa* empire of the Hohenzollerns." The Brooklyn *Citizen* believes Germany will not declare war on Holland "as long as the latter's neutrality is more useful to her than her enmity," and remarks:

"In the effort to give no cause for complaint to either of the belligerents, Holland has succeeded in satisfying neither. The war has compelled her to mobilize her Army at great expense to her people. On the other hand, her merchants have made huge fortunes in trading with Germany. Holland is dependent on the outside world for coal and raw materials. Her grain supplies are low, and she can not feed her people without the help of this country. From Germany she obtains coal and from the United States food. She can not, therefore, afford to break with either."

The Judge's curiosity as to the origin of the brilliant idea has been shared by *The Arkansas Gazette*, from which we reprint his letter, and the Little Rock daily has therefore gathered

"primary-suffrage" movement. The
ıchised women in this way came even
North as something of a surprize,
o the great campaigns which have
About two years ago, according to
Hodges, of Texarkana, Texas, on the
the plan to a member of the Texas
e improbability of the success of a
ıdment in Arkansas, because of the
amendments to be submitted in any
tting two-thirds of the Texas legis-
.s he tells the inquiring editor:

ɔn that situation that the idea oc-
on women as far as that could be
ent. The friends of suffrage had
uld depend on a majority in both
in both States the result of the
e selection of all State and county
ations of those who participated
l by statute alone. It was logical
nitted to take part in the primaries
ection of future members of the
omission of the desired amend-
nce."

or Lattimore, in 1917, the bill
te in primaries and nominating
he Texas legislature. But the
ng State of Arkansas were quick
ın, telegraphed for a copy of the
sage of a similar measure during
the 1917 session of the Arkansas legislature. Thus Arkansas stole a march on Texas. This year the Texas legislature adopted the plan at a special session.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Red tape is daily growing redder with the soldiers' blood.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Parliament might have got better results by making it unlawful for Irishmen to enlist.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

There is something queer about these German "victories." They always have to be won over again.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

With the "spirit of '76" operating a lot of French "75s" on the West front we ought to get substantial results.—*Chicago Herald.*

German "safe conduct" for Swiss grain-ships is not likely to lower the insurance risk much.—*Wall Street Journal.*

If Miss Philadelphia wants a soldier or a sailor for a beau she must act like a lady.—*New York World.*

If the *U*-boat were winning the war Hindenburg would be fighting a defensive campaign.—*Wall Street Journal.*

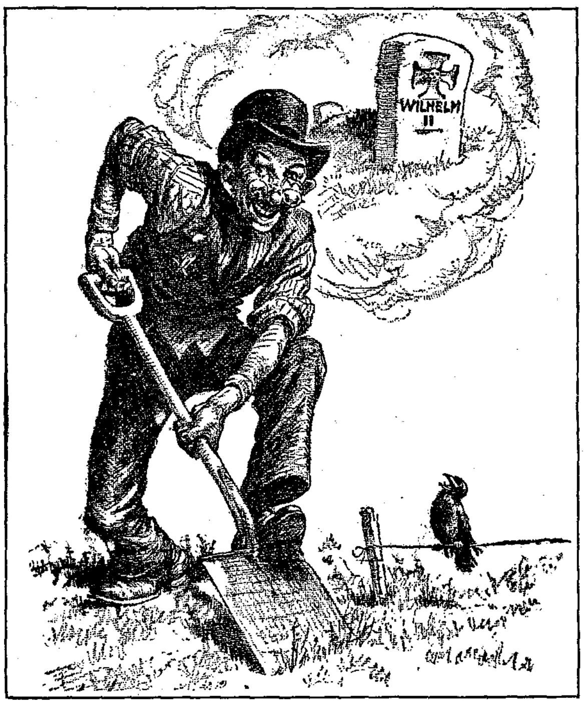
The Bolsheviki are again warning Germany that if she deprives them of all power of resistance they will fight.—*Philadelphia North American.*

If Guatemala, which has just declared war upon Germany, could hit that empire with one of its earthquakes it might soon take rank among the first-class Powers.—*New York World.*

Does the Kaiser remember this anecdote of Napoleon? "The British seldom win battles," said a visitor. "But they always win the last one," answered Napoleon.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Russian Government is reported to have adopted the red flag as its official emblem. But wouldn't their past performances make them more familiar with a white flag?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Just now Germany is like the small boy with the buck-saw and the cord of wood. When asked why he was laboring in such mad haste he replied that he wished to get through before his saw got dull.—*Chicago Daily News*



THE WAR-GARDENER'S ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

Quarrels in Ireland over Home Rule will be purely academic if the Hun wins.—*Washington Post.*

Holland may be between the devil and the deep sea, but it at least is likely to know which is which.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Prussian Minister who said Americans could neither fly nor swim may observe that they can cross the ocean in German steamers.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Germany might have got away with the swag if it had not awakened civilization when it stept on Belgium.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Russia's Heart Is Still with the Allies.—*Head-line.* Unfortunately, it's her supplies that are with Germany.—*Philadelphia North American.*

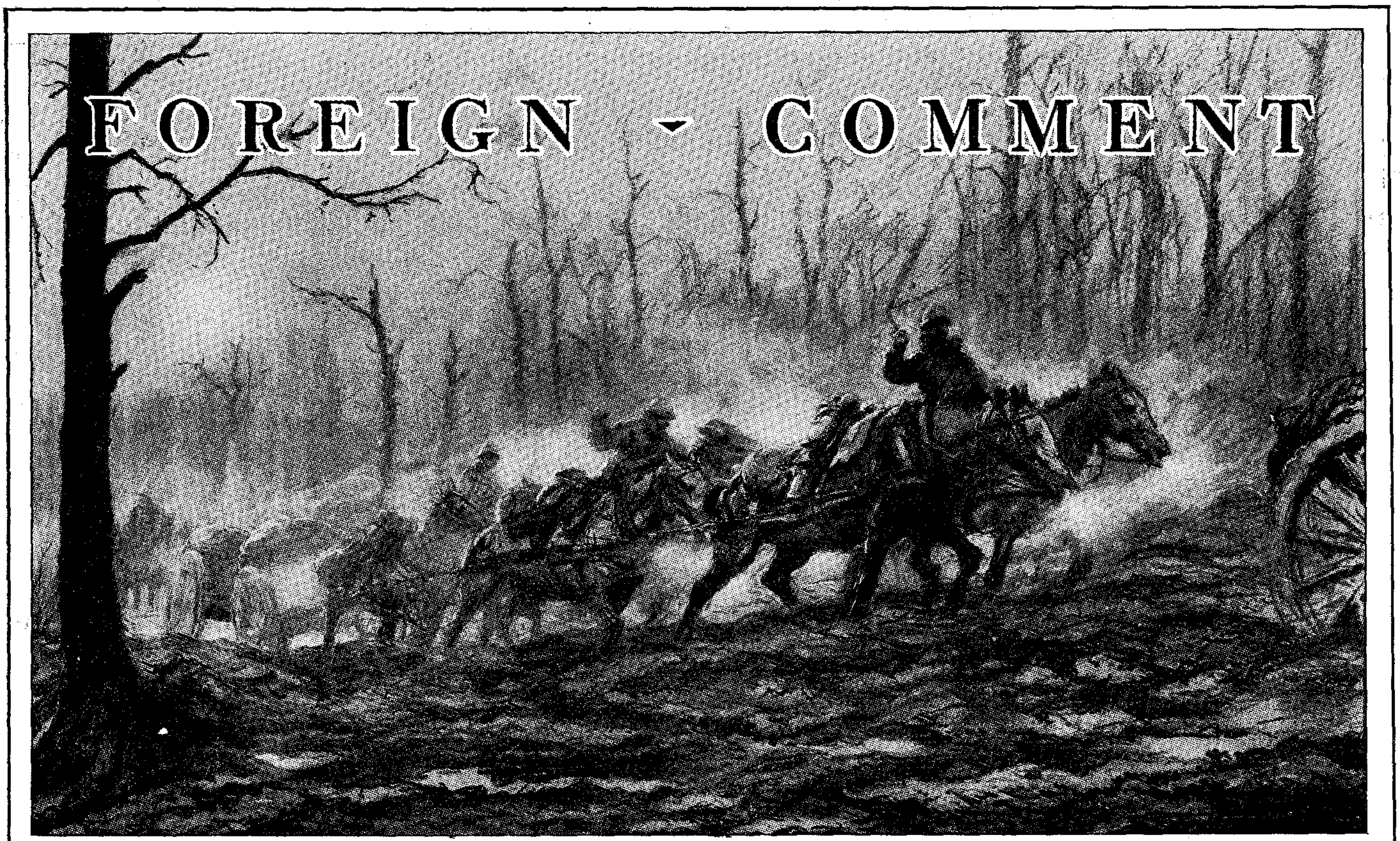
It must be very difficult to be a German cartoonist and not be allowed to call attention to the fact that the Crown Prince looks exactly like a dachshund.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"A shell fired by the German long-range gun has struck a foundling-asylum in Paris." And yet some observers say the monster weapon can't be fired accurately.—*Savannah News.*

The German people are waiting for the result of the Flanders operations to make up their minds whether they are lifelong liberals or dyed-in-the-wool robbers and imperialists.—*Chicago Herald.*

With forty train-loads of wounded Germans passing through Belgium daily, it would seem that a considerable part of Hindenburg's army is again engaged in "strategic retirement."—*New York World.*

An enemy alien who went to Washing
ton to be naturalized has been arreste
Now, if he had gone to blow up the ca
tol he might have saved himself fr
being annoyed by the authoritie
Philadelphia North American.



From a drawing by Georges Scott in "L'Illustration," Paris.

IN FULL ACTION, BRINGING SUPPLIES TO THE GUNS.

WHY THE GERMAN DRIVES DO NOT ALARM US

THE OPTIMISTIC TONE of the French and English papers in the face of the terrific and at first sight successful drives of the Germans requires, say the American correspondents at the front, some explanation to be intelligible to Americans at home. They tell us that as long as the Allied line holds it does not matter, from a purely military point of view, how far it bends. It can even bend back into western France, Paris and the Channel ports can be given up, and all are agreed that if at the end of these tremendous and costly operations the Germans are still faced by an unbroken line, then they will have suffered, in effect, a crushing defeat. They tell us that the only thing we have to fear during the present operation is a break in the line, for it is only through a break that the Germans can obtain their object. This object, we learn, is not the capture of Paris, not the occupation of the Channel ports, but a "military decision" which will end the war. In fact, the Germans themselves tell us quite frankly that this is their aim, and incidentally General von Ardenne admits in the *Berliner Tageblatt* that a speedy decision is imperative, as the German soldiers in the trenches are at last getting restive. He writes:

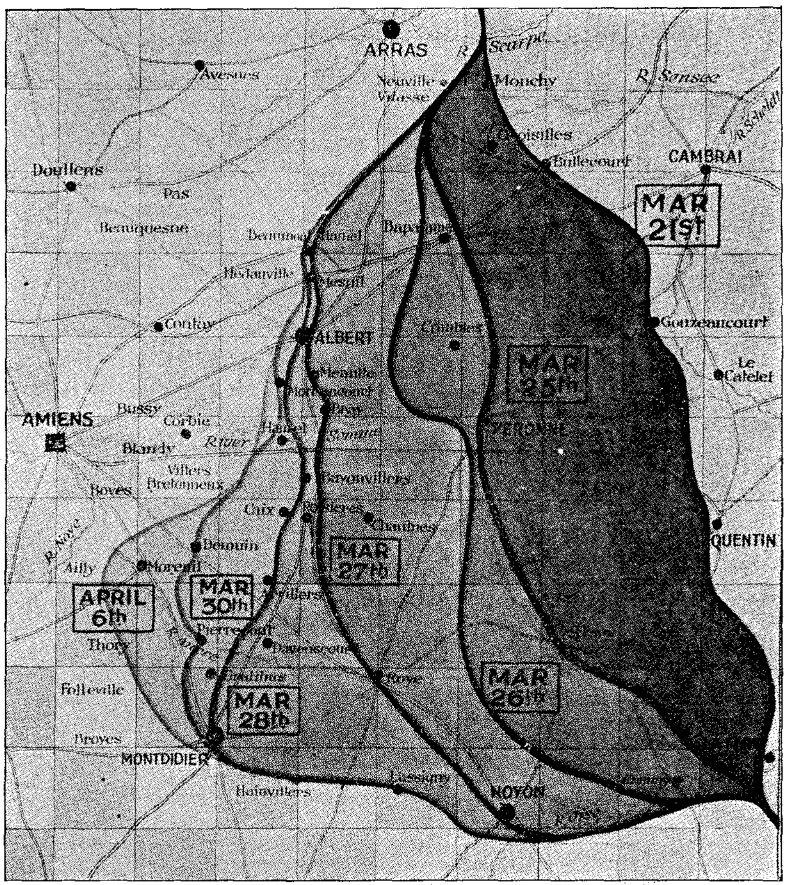
> "The necessity for fighting it out was absolute. The unbroken battle-will of England, which had promised France its own and America's help for the attainment of unmeasured war-ends, compelled us to enter upon a decisive bout against the prolongers of the war. Peace is only attainable if England is made to feel the superiority of German arms, and so sees that she can not conquer Germany. The sooner this proof could be produced, the better. Moreover, we were urged to this by the impatience of our own army, which rightly felt that we can see the road to peace only in a decision by arms."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, too, insists that the Germans must break through if they wish to claim any complete success. It points out that no decision can ever be arrived at in trench warfare, and one side or the other must be forced into open battle before the final and victorious thrust can be given. It says:

> "Hindenburg and Ludendorff are now engaged in breaking the hains to open up an area of operations for open warfare. Not by a terrific onslaught for months on end of an army of millions against the steel wall of the enemy, not in a long and searching battle in which the strength of the enemy is gradually exhausted, but the decision is to be sought in open fighting by the forces released from trench operations.
>
> "This of course presupposes a local break-through.
>
> "We all feel that this will be obtained, and that the real task of German strategy will only begin at the point which the enemy have occasionally reached but have never succeeded in passing. . . . . . .
>
> "It is not the attainment of this or that sensational objective that decides success or failure, or the capture of some booty, but only the destruction of the enemy's will to fight."

How much chance they have of that is clear when we turn to the English papers, where we find a note of cheery optimism pervading the entire press. Notwithstanding the retreats before the Germans, complete confidence reigns, and all are sure that the Allied armies will stand—to use the words of the Germans—like "a wall of steel," and that the much-hoped-for decision, when it comes, will be through a counter-attack by General Foch which will tear a gaping hole in an exhausted German line. In an article entitled "What the Germans Are After," the London *Daily Mail* says:

> "In the fresh blow which the Germans are now preparing with so much effort it is safe to conclude that their aim is the same. It is to break through the Allied line. German strategy proceeds on common-sense lines. It does not aim at the capture of towns, such as Amiens, except in so far as their capture may serve some further purpose. Its object is the destruction of the armed forces of the enemy.
>
> "The break-through has been discust very thoroughly by German military writers, and especially by the late Major Moraht. His conclusion is that a break-through is very difficult to effect against good troops, if these are backed by good material and in anything like equal numbers.
>
> "Now the Allied troops in France are certainly not inferior to the Germans in spirit and fighting power. They are known to be about equal in numbers, even now when Russia has abandoned the fight and the United States armies have not arrived in any force. They are not inferior in material, for there is practically nothing to choose between the Allied and the German


ARRAS
R. Scarpe
Avesnes
Neuville-Vitasse
Monchy
R. Sensee
R. Scheldt
Croisilles
Bullecourt
CAMBRAI
Doullens
Pas
Beauquesne
MAR 21st
Beaumont-Hamel
Bapaume
Hedauville
Mesnil
Contay
ALBERT
Combles
Gouzeaucourt
Le Catelet
MAR 25th
AMIENS
Bussy
Corbie
Blangy
River Somme
Hamel
Bray
PERONNE
Villers Bretonneux
Boves
Bayonvillers
Caix
Rosieres
Chaulnes
QUENTIN
R. Noye
Aily
Moreuil
Demuin
MAR 27th
APRIL 6th
MAR 30th
Villers
Thory
Pierrepont
Davenescourt
Folleville
MAR 28th
MAR 26th
Roye
Broyes
MONTDIDIER
Lassigny
Boinvillers
NOYON

From "The Sphere," London.

HOW AN OFFENSIVE SPENDS ITS FORCE.

artillery and equipment, tho here again the American Army has not appeared on the field in any force.

"One element Major Moraht omitted in his past studies—namely, the air service. This is of great importance to-day. Here, before the late battle, the Allies were markedly superior, despite the disastrous strikes in the winter which affected our program, as Mr. Lloyd George stated some time ago. With the loss of so many aerodromes, owing to the distance the Allies retreated, the Germans have recovered some ground. They are able to fly over our lines, photograph, bomb, and use the machine gun against our men, much as we do, tho we do all this to a greater degree."

Even in unexpected circles the quiet confidence of the nation is reflected. For example, that brilliant and normally pessimistic London weekly, *The Nation*, which has many a time during the war come out with what its enemies have called "rank pacifism," has these very lucid remarks on the present series of German offensives:

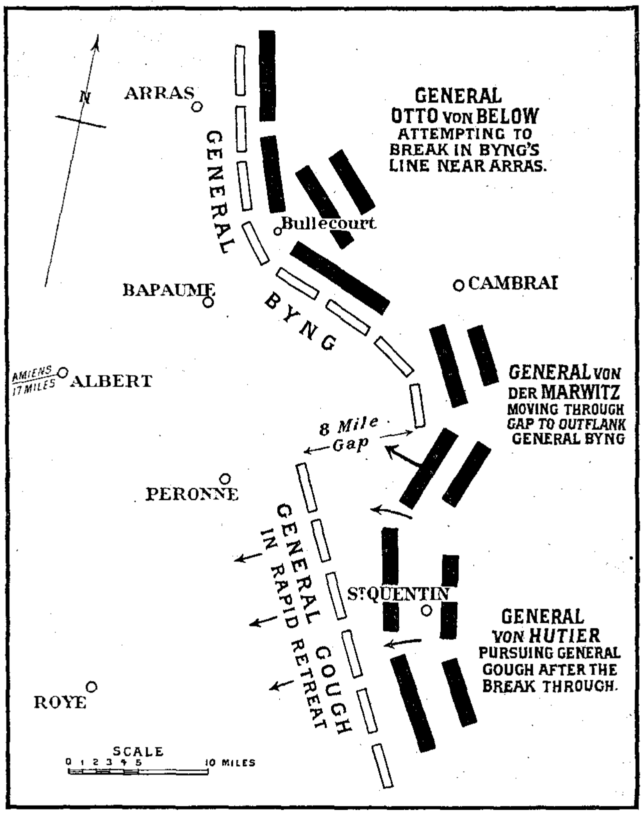
> "We can see with perfect clearness that out of the struggle a fundamentally changed situation will emerge. It is not land or cities which are the German objective, but simply a decision; and either the enemy will succeed in his immediate military purpose or he will be so weakened that the end of the war will be finally sure. The plans of the military who urged and planned this offensive are ambitious enough. They set for each day's advance a depth of penetration which would have entailed such enormous losses that, in fact, the German infantry, in spite of their extraordinary numbers, courage, and persistence, were unable to achieve it. The Staff knew how terrible would be the price of any appreciable advance in the present stage of defensive warfare. But minds like theirs are little troubled with scruples. They must, however, be liberally burdened with apprehensions. If they should not secure a decision, if they should not wreck our 'means of continuing the war,' the very plans which should have brought them success will prove their ruin. They will not abandon the hope of a decision while they still possess any mass of reserves. They will throw into the struggle all the men they can dispose of; but in the end, failing victory, they will have shot their bolt."

So confident are some of the observers that they believe that this series of offensives is Germany's last throw, and that one crashing counter-offensive by General Foch will mean the end of things, and that peace, a victorious Allied peace, is now in sight. For example, the London *Morning Post* draws attention to the significant statement that these offensives are confessedly "the Kaiser's battle," and that the All-Highest has staked his dynasty upon the result. Therefore, argues *The Post*, the Kaiser will go on until his men are completely exhausted, when they will fall an easy prey to counter-attack. It says:

> "Failure does not mean simply as you were. It means ruin. And particularly does it mean the disappearance of the Hohenzollern. That the German Emperor and his generals now clearly perceive that they may be defeated is obvious. Hence 'the Kaiser's battle,' and a reckless determination to win it unexampled in history. It is sometimes glibly repeated that Germany 'must have peace.' What Germany, which is the German Emperor and his army, must have is victory. For if they do not win they may, from the dynastic point of view, as well perish in the endeavor. And that is exactly what is happening. The dynasty is desperate, and the German Emperor is perfectly prepared to sacrifice, and will sacrifice, his entire army in the last effort to achieve victory in 'his' battle."

Much the same point of view is taken by the military critic of the *Züricher Post*, one of the Swiss papers which has been up to the present consistently pro-German. He considers that after the failure of the first two attacks, General Foch is in a position where he can choose his own time to strike:

> "The German attackers are unable to hinder the carefully planned deployment of enemy reserves. The first two violent attacks of the German Army in the West have exhausted themselves, and their continuance on the present lines demands immense sacrifices.
>
> "General Foch can repeat his famous counter-offensive with greater forces, but might just as well wait the new attacks. General Foch will employ his reserves when a particular campaign has begun against one or both of the Entente armies."


N
ARRAS
GENERAL
GENERAL OTTO VON BELOW ATTEMPTING TO BREAK IN BYNG'S LINE NEAR ARRAS.
Bullecourt
BAPAUME
BYNG
CAMBRAI
AMIENS 17 MILES
ALBERT
GENERAL VON DER MARWITZ MOVING THROUGH GAP TO OUTFLANK GENERAL BYNG
8 Mile Gap
PERONNE
GENERAL GOUGH IN RAPID RETREAT
ST QUENTIN
GENERAL VON HUTIER PURSUING GENERAL GOUGH AFTER THE BREAK THROUGH.
ROYE
SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 MILES

From "The Sphere," London.

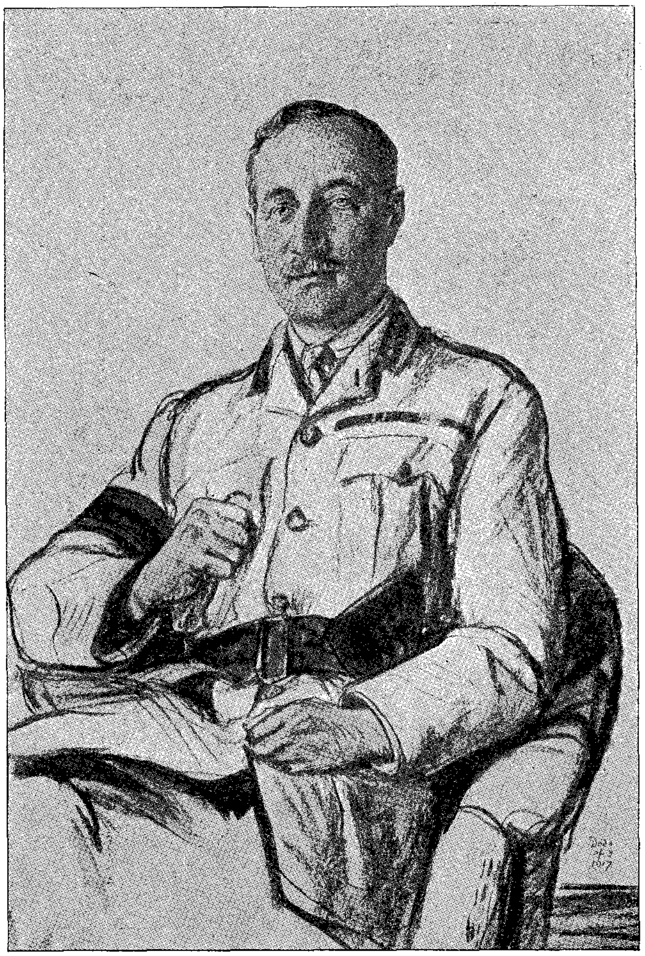
THE GERMANS' LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The chance the Germans missed on March 23, when the British line broke. The gap was filled by General Carey's "scratch division" of signalers, aerial mechanics, Chinese laborers, and American engineers, who held the breach for six days.

WHERE THE KAISER LOST HIS CHANCE

ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR MOMENTS of the present war occurred in the first great offensive by the Germans on March 23, when, through mismanagement, misunderstood orders, or perhaps just sheer panic, the 5th British army defending Amiens retired in such rapid retreat as to leave a gap eight miles wide through which General von der Marwitz could have thrown his troops had he wit enough to perceive the situation. He was, however, countered by the most heroic band of fighters that the world has seen since the battle of Marathon. This is what the London *Daily Chronicle* says about it:

"Remarkable incidents connected with the prolonged battle are becoming known. One of the most dramatic was the audacious and successful effort of a scratch battalion in closing a gap in our line. Maj.-Gen. Sandeman Carey, seeing this gap suddenly open, at once improvised a force to close the breach. It was a miscellaneous body composed of mechanics, aerial artificers, signalers, machine-gunners, and men of the Labor Corps. For nearly six days this scratch force gallantly held its position on the left of the 5th army. The skill of its commander and the tenacity of the men composing it rendered an invaluable service in a critical emergency."



From a portrait by Francis Dodd.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HUGH GOUGH.

The man who gave the Germans the chance they missed. He has been retired from command in the fighting line.

Discussing the German thrust at Amiens, the London *Sphere* gives us a diagram which shows us what a wonderful chance the Germans had, and an article which tells us how they missed it despite the chance that General Gough gave them. *The Sphere* writes:

"The result of the German drive against the British front was the retreat of the 3d and 5th British armies to the line of Arras-Amiens. It seems clear that the position on the day after the 'break-through' west of St. Quentin was serious, and might perhaps have become critical. On March 23 part of General von Hutier's army had reached the Péronne-La Fère road some eight miles in rear of the former British front, and Gough's 5th army was falling back so rapidly that the right flank of the 3d army on its left was quite unprotected. Between the two forces a wide gap had opened, which General von der Marwitz might have utilized but for prompt and plucky action at this point. A hastily improvised force, made up of fractions of regiments, pioneers, Army Service Corps, and other non-combatants, was hurriedly collected in the breach and opposed a resistance which gave time for General Byng to throw back his right wing. The junction with the 5th army was restored, and both the 3d and 5th continued to fall back. The movement of the 5th army was a direct retreat to the rear, but that of the 3d was much more complicated—a withdrawal by the right, pivoting on the left, which stood fast or almost so in front of Arras. The right wing had to retreat some twenty-eight miles, while the left only fell back from two to eight miles. Indeed, it seems clear that Otto von Below's army was held steadily, and gained ground simply because General Byng had to conform to the retreat of his colleague.

"As General Gough's retreat became pronounced the French High Command rushed up reenforcements under General Fayolle to maintain the connection between the Allied armies, which would otherwise have been lost."

The London *New Statesman* says:

"The appointment of General Gough to command the army on this critical sector certainly calls for explanation. He held two fighting commands last year—on the Ancre, when the Germans succeeded in withdrawing practically unharmed from the trap which they were in, and in Flanders during the disastrous early stages of the battle, which only began to go well for our arms after he had been removed and replaced by General Plumer."

Mr. R. P. Hearne, a well-known authority on aeronautics, also writing in *The Sphere*, points out that the Germans have missed their chance again by failing to maintain their once acknowledged supremacy in the air. He writes:

"An exceptional opportunity for new air strategy has been offered by the German offensive, and it must be said that our airmen have made the most of it. The results, tho not yet apparent, are very important, and if we had ten times the number of machines at work during the past month the results would have been more than tenfold. In future actions there is no reason why we should not multiply the aerial effort many hundredfold.

"To gain a clear idea of what our airmen have been doing we should keep well in mind that the Germans are now moving in the open over an area of several hundred square miles. In that region, shell-pitted and devastated, the enemy is laboriously bringing forward immense quantities of guns, supplies, and troops by the slowest forms of locomotion. He has neither time nor opportunity for camouflage or shelter or aerial defense.

"Overhead our triumphant air-fleets are ceaselessly wheeling, diving, and climbing. When they dive they pour raking streams of bullets into the masses of moving troops, transports, and gun columns. They bomb the billets and railheads by night and day, and far back over the original German lines they are active.

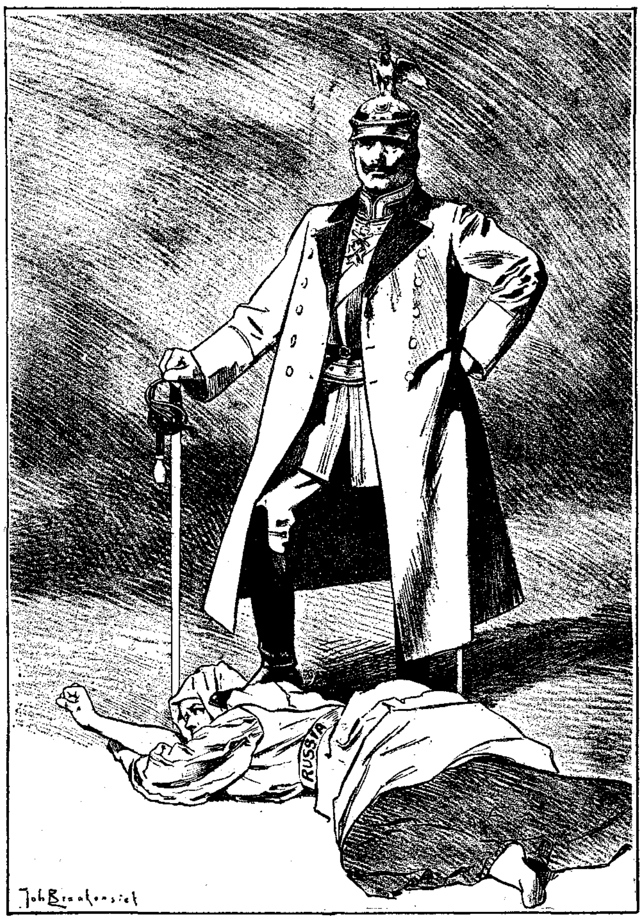
"Following six months of heavy slaughter of enemy pilots, we have shot down 279 German aeroplanes in less than a week, and thus we have deprived the enemy of his best protection against our air-attacks. In the rush of the general advance the Germans have no time fully to organize a new anti-aircraft gun service in the conquered area.

"In one day we have fired 100,000 rounds on the fully exposed moving German troops and transports. Take the absurdly low average that 1 per cent. of these shots has been effective to the extent of knocking out only one German each, and we have 1,000 German casualties a day from our air-gunnery attacks alone. In addition there were twenty-two tons of bombs dropt in one day on masses of men from low altitudes under conditions affording the minimum of shelter to the enemy. Another absurdly low estimate would give 1,000 casualties for this attack.

"Very probably our air assaults have yielded from 5,000 to 10,000 casualties a day since the offensive opened. These losses may be insignificant for the moment to the Germans, but none the less they can not be ignored. And for us the lesson is that if we had been able to put more machines in action we could have made the losses crippling."

LIBERTY THROUGH THE GUILLOTINE

"OFF WITH HIS HEAD," cried the angry Queen in "Alice in Wonderland," whenever any one annoyed her, and that ruler of an equally topsyturvy state, Nicolai Lenine, of Russia, has taken the same slogan as his motto. Apparently so many people annoyed him that the old-fashioned guillotine, with which Trotzky threatened the Russians, is of no use, so a new and improved variety has been invented—so the Petrograd papers tell us—by Engineer I. Brum. It is operated by electricity and can polish off no less than five hundred heads in an hour. It is, therefore, of exactly the proper capacity for the use of Lenine in combating "the plots of the counter-revolutionists." Says the *Nash Vieck*, which is the well-known *Ryetch*, of Petrograd, compelled by Bolshevik persecution to appear under a number of different names in succession:



AFTER A YEAR'S "FREEDOM."

—*De Amsterdammer.*

> "We do not know whether this 'terrible' invention of Trotzky will ever materialize. We know that so far he has realized only one of his cherished ambitions, a separate peace of humiliation with Germany. All the rest of his chimeras have so far proved only a mountain of words—words that can not be enacted into living facts. But life in revolutionary Russia has been bleak and colorless indeed, we admit, and something may be required to put more action into it. But why a 'smart,' foreign invention like that Jacobin instrument of terror? Why not erect on Palace Square the good old historic block of the days of Ivan the Terrible? And what about plain ordinary Bolshevik lynchings—have they not been in vogue all these merry months? Why disturb the shades of old Surgeon Guillotine and his chief mate, the executioner Chanson?"

The *Den*, the moderate Socialist daily of Petrograd, comments as follows:

> "The revolutionary period of 1792–1794 of France had an undeniable quality of tragic grandeur. There was the exuberant abandon of national and patriotic energy and real, not artificially warmed-up, pathos. We have nothing except endless, old-age fatigue. We are tired of the war, of the Revolution, and of exciting spectacles and 'strong emotions.' We do not believe that the Russian people will now accept a program of new terrors. Our Jacobins came a little too late. Under our dull, gray skies, under the all-pervading feeling of bitter national humiliation, it is poor business even for these provincial actors to fix the scenes for a bloody farce and to make faces in accordance with the rules of the 'Grand Guignol' of Paris."

The influential *Russkoye Slovo*, of Moscow, draws a different lesson from this project:

> "Our conquering heroes of the Smolny Institute are apparently at the end of their wits. The chief participants in the ghastly drama that is being enacted now in our motherland are getting ready to don worn-out red togas and to adorn their heads with the Phrygian caps of the masters of the Terror. In order to hold the fast vanishing adulation of their masses, they must now mount stilts and resort to quasi-classic poses and declamations. It is the beginning of the end. The revolutionary stress and storm, like all other storms, is elemental and terrifying. But storms and gales do not last forever."

THE COSTLY TRUTH

TRUTH IS LUNACY in the Fatherland to-day, and we learn that any one who speaks too much of it renders himself liable to a period of rest and refreshment in the sanitarium. This has developed out of the scandal made by Prince Lichnowsky's revelation that Germany started the war, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* gravely informs us that the Herrenhaus, or Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet, has solemnly debated what shall be done with the indiscreetly truthful diplomat. A minority of the members considered that the Prince was obviously insane when he proved England innocent, and should therefore be let alone, but the majority decided to press for his arraignment before the High Court of the Empire at Leipzig on the charge of treason. A Berlin journalist of long experience, Dr. Hermann Rösemeier—now a democratic refugee in Switzerland—has some astounding revelations to make in the Bern *Freie Zeitung*. Dr. Rösemeier, who was for many years the political editor of the influential Berlin *Morgenpost*, writes:

> "In Germany it is permissible to describe Imperialism in general as the cause of the war, but one dare not discuss the question of the Germanic Powers' share in the blame for the war. Liebknecht, the one Social Democrat who opposed the war from the start, is a convict in prison. 'Red Rosa' Luxemburg, called the 'Tigress of German Socialism,' is under preventive arrest, and so are thousands like her. Professor Nicolai is in jail. Lieutenant-Commander Paasche, of the Imperial German Navy—the son-in-law of the Vice-President of the Reichstag and nephew-in-law of Maximilian Harden—is serving a sentence of penal servitude. Poor old Baron von Eckardstein, former Chancellor of the German Embassy in London, wanders from preventive arrest to jail and from jail back to preventive arrest. The harmless Lilly Jannasch, secretary of the New Fatherland League, has been locked up for months.
>
> "That unfortunate nobleman who belonged to the political division of the great General Staff and was a Knight of the Iron Cross has been stuck into an insane asylum for giving publicity to Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum, while there is a threat to visit the same horrible fate on Lichnowsky himself.
>
> "August Bebel, the dead Socialist Generalissimo, once coined this aphorism: 'In olden days disagreeable people were banished to a monastery; to-day they are put into a sanitarium.' Prince Lichnowsky may console himself. As the Prussian junkers are now threatening him, so the slave barons of the American South once swore that they would intern John Quincy Adams in a madhouse."

The London *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, thinks that Prince Lichnowsky—who is described as "that rarest of things, a German and a gentleman"—is safe enough because he enjoys the support of Maximilian Harden. It says:

> "Herr Harden, whose practical immunity from interference is one of the many mysteries of Germany's internal politics, is giving his powerful protection to Prince Lichnowsky. As the princely families of the Fatherland have a fear of what th exposer of Eulenberg may let out, it is quite on the cards tha the proposed prosecution of the Prince may be dropt."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

OUR IGNORANCE OF NEW FOOD-PLANTS

IF WE WOULD SPEND one per cent. of the money that we put into publicity for a new brand of chewing-gum to create a market for a new and desirable food-substance, we could easily establish a new plant industry. What happens is that one kind of gum is supplanted by another, with no particular benefit to the consumer. Still, even as it is, the earlier stages of plant publicity are being used with marked success by the Agricultural Department in Washington. The man who wanted, fifty years ago, to experiment with new crops had difficulty in getting material; now he obtains it from government sources at no expense to himself, and pays back the country a thousandfold by the valuable experimental data that he obtains in the space of a season or two. David Fairchild, "agricultural explorer" for the department, pleads in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, April) for a further step, that of the "government salesman," who shall aid in creating a market for the new product thus developed. Writes Mr. Fairchild:

> "To-day the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction is expending a hundred thousand dollars a year in getting and handing over to pioneers . . . new plant material from foreign countries.
>
> "It is now twenty years since this work was begun, and we have arrived at still another step in the progress toward paternalism which it is evident to me is necessary. This step is the conscious direction of the people in acquiring new food habits.
>
> "We have been aiding the new industries to get the material with which to begin; and the pioneers have been putting their lives and their money into the growing of the trees and the plants, and the acquiring of the necessary information with regard to their cultivation and the handling of the product, and now they are ready to put their pet products on the market. But, alas, there is no market. They have convinced themselves that the fruit or the vegetable is better in some respects than what their neighbors are growing, and that there are good reasons why it should be grown over a considerable area of land, but they have spent all the money they could spare in the growing of their product, and they have never considered the selling end. They have done what the farmer has done so often, neglected the selling end of the proposition.
>
> "Now it is entirely beyond the limits of the pocketbooks of any man or small body of men to put up the money for the advertisement of a new vegetable. Advertising is expensive, and the prices paid by the big manufacturing firms would be out of the question for the producer of a new vegetable. He simply could not do it. Before one got back in sales the money which he put into advertising he would find that some one else was growing the same or a similar product and reaping the benefits.
>
> "Is this state of affairs to be always left to the helter-skelter competition of food-manufacturers with secret processes, and the manufacturers of foods which are so well known that only superior quality counts anyway?
>
> "If it is important for the people that these new plants should be developed into plant industries, then it seems to me that a market for them must be created and the necessary advertising be done by the Government.
>
> "This doctrine is the result of experience, not merely an office-view of the situation. I have had the experience of seeing farmers become interested in a new industry, of seeing them plant several acres to a new crop, and then, when the harvest-time came, discover that nobody was going to help them advertise the fruit or the vegetable; and, not being men of large means, their enthusiasm has melted away and the industry, hich deserved a larger try-out and a fuller experience, has ied out for lack of advertising. Had one per cent. of the money ent every month in the advertising of some new brand of ewing-gum been available for the new and wholesome food, es could have been made, the growers encouraged to go d, and a new plant-industry established. In the one case w chewing-gum, made from the same ingredients as any r, has supplanted some other chewing-gum with absolutely no good results as far as the public is concerned; in the other the death of an industry which would have brought new land areas under cultivation and made safer for the future our agriculture and more secure our food-supplies of the future. . . . . . .
>
> "Under our very eyes to-day the same kind of a struggle is going on in the South, where the delicious Scuppernong grape is being developed, and the growers are trying, without organization, and with only half-hearted government aid, in the form of advice and experimental work, to create a market for what is in reality a delicious new drink. At the same time a single concern with a mixture of California grape-juices has worked up a trade in a new drink and is selling it by the car-load. This new drink has been built up by concentrating capital on the simple matter of salesmanship. In the one case the growers of the Scuppernong grape can not sell their product because they have no salesman, and can not afford to engage one. In the other, an already established industry creates a market for a new drink by skilful advertisement."

In view of all this, Mr. Fairchild believes it proper to inquire, why should not the Government have expert salesmen? Had the success of the corn campaign in Europe been followed up as it should have been years ago, there is little doubt, he asserts, that the ignorance which has prevented the Belgians and English from eating corn-products would have been immensely minimized. Had salesmen been employed to teach how to cook rice and encourage its consumption we would now consume something approaching the amount which we ought. Our present overbalanced sugar-consumption of 90 pounds appears to be largely the result of advertising placards and newspaper urgings, and the incessant hammering of thousands of salesmen. Chocolate and candy and ice-cream and sweet-drink manufacturers have had free access to the public, and their success should teach us a lesson. Mr. Fairchild goes on:

> "The conscious direction of the food-consumption of the people will, I conceive, bring into existence the government salesman, and with it the development of what has already come in other lines, government advertising and government street-car posters and fence advertisements. . . . . . .
>
> "The path of the government salesman should be made easy, since he would not be working for any one small set of men, but for the development of a new plant industry which would be free for all to enter, and would support, on the land, families which would add to the building up of the country. When the industry reached a stage where it could afford to organize and engage its own salesmen, then would be the time for the Government to withdraw its support."

THE HIGHEST EXPLOSIVES—According to a Swiss chemist named Stellbachen, quoted in *The Scientific American* (New York), the most violent explosives theoretically possible can not be, or at least are not, used practically. Says this paper:

> "Nitroglycerin, altho considered one of the most violent in present use, develops only 1,580 calories per kilogram, since the nitric acid which it comprises does not take part in the reaction, and the hydrogen and the carbon therein give only 43 per cent. of the energy of combustion which they would disengage if they were alone. Explosives of liquid air, or oxyliquite, give as high as 2,200 calories, because the liquid oxygen combines directly with the carbon and the hydrogen. The combinations of hydrocarbides with ozone, ozonid of ethylene, and benzin triozonid, tho liberating no more heat of explosion, have a higher 'breaking value' because of the greater speed of decomposition. Theoretically, still more powerful explosives are conceivable: a trichlorate of glycerin should develop 3,000 calories, twice the force of nitroglycerin; and, finally, a mixture of liquid hydrogen and liquid ozone, if it were practically realizable, would give about 4,500 calories and would be the most terrible substance possible to obtain."

A TREE-GUESSING CONTEST

A VALUABLE LESSON IN FORESTRY, under the guise of a guessing contest, was given to six hundred children at once, in Wilmington, N. C., recently. The following description is contributed to *American Forestry* (Washington, D. C.) by J. S. Holmes, secretary of the North Carolina Forestry Association. Mr. Holmes reminds us that one of the most important and often one of the most difficult parts of State Forestry work is interesting the children of the schools in the trees and forests which they see around them; for only by laying such foundations can a permanent State forest policy be secured. He goes on:

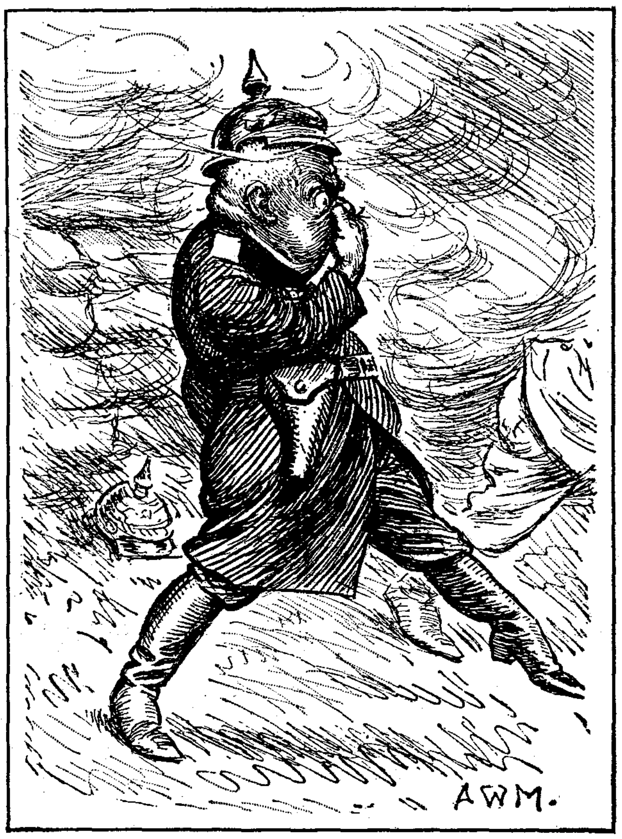
"At the recent annual meeting of the North Carolina Forestry Association in Wilmington, the most successful forestry-lesson for children probably ever held in this State was given. Six hundred children gathered in the Hemenway School Auditorium to take part in a guessing contest inaugurated by the Association, but worked up by the principal and teachers of the city schools. The children were supplied with a list of sixteen common North Carolina trees, a blank sheet of paper ruled and numbered one to sixteen, with lines at the bottom for the name, grade, and school of the child.

"Lantern-slides, illustrating the form and characteristics of each tree were shown. These were supplemented by information concerning the distribution, habits, and uses of the different trees given by the State Forester. After each tree had been shown, the lights were turned on for a moment so that the children could write down the name of the tree on their paper. After all the trees had been shown, two motion-picture reels, loaned by the Forest Service, the one showing forest fires and the other lumbering lodge-pole pine, were shown, while a number of the teachers went over and marked the papers.

"Four children guessed all sixteen trees correctly. These had to draw for the first four prizes. . . . Four children got fifteen trees right. . . . Six children got fourteen right, and two got thirteen right. . . . . .

"The entertainment, which included the reading and indorsement of the resolutions proposed by the Association at its afternoon meeting, lasted for more than two hours, yet the interest of the children was sustained at the highest pitch throughout. The Wilmington paper said: 'It was hard for them to keep quiet, so enthusiastic were they over the contest that gave so much interest to the event.' The principal has since written as follows: 'I want to thank you for the very delightful evening which you gave the children on the occasion of the meeting here last Friday evening. The children who won the prizes are real heroes in town. Please send me the correct list of trees as you showed them on the screen, as I want to place the correct list in every school. Everybody is talking trees now. We all enjoyed greatly your visit and I want you to feel you have made friends for forest conservation of hundreds of children here in the city.'

"Such a success could not possibly have been achieved without the hearty cooperation of the school authorities. The teachers in the various schools kept the matter before the children for a week or two before the contest, by drawing the different parts of the various trees in the list on the blackboard and by telling the children about the trees. Every book about trees in the library had been called for by the children, and nothing had been neglected which would add to the success of the occasion. Contests along this or similar lines might be arranged in other schools where such hearty cooperation could be secured."



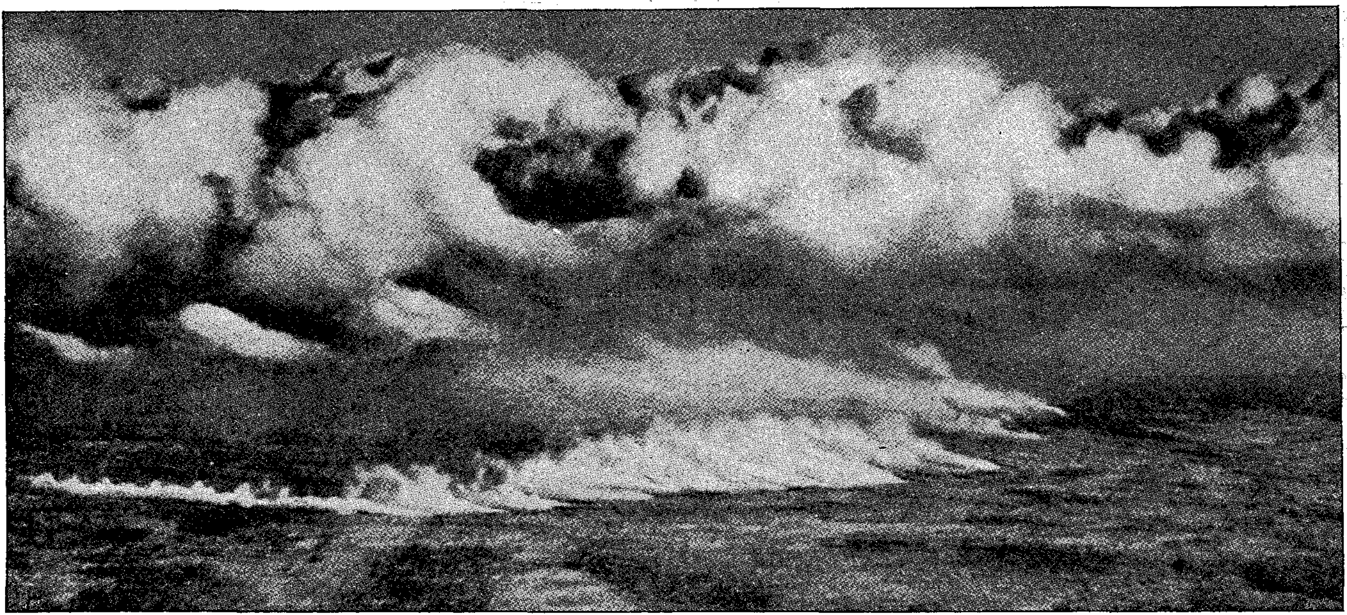
GERMAN (as wind changes)—"Gott strafe England."
—From *Punch* (London).

GASES TO SUIT EVERYBODY

NARRATORS TALK FAMILIARLY about "poison-gas" and "gas-masks" as if there were but one kind of each. But the warfare of the gases is not so simple. Literally, more than a score of harmful gases are now used in the war. They may be employed in different ways, produce different effects, and can not all be rendered innocuous by the same kind of protector. A new gas is devised every now and then, and when somebody finds a gas against which no mask will avail, or one that requires a mask so heavy or awkward as to make its use impossible, the army to which he belongs will be almost invincible. From this point of view the war is being fought, and may be lost and won, in chemical laboratories far behind the trenches. An editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, April 20) describes these frightful gaseous weapons and the means employed to combat them. He writes:

"First used and best recognized in medical circles was chlorin gas. This is sent out as a cloud from cylinders concealed beneath the parapets. The wind must be of suitable velocity and direction to make the attack effective. Protection is afforded by a respirator which causes the gas-laden air breathed to pass through an absorbent soaked in solutions of alkali carbonate or thiosulfate. The next surprize came in the form of carbonyl chlorid, or phosgen, an insidious gas difficult to protect against. Fortunately, a partial protection was soon found in helmets saturated with sodium phenate. It became apparent, to quote a military expert, that three things really matter in gas-warfare, and these were all emphasized at this early period. They are—(1) increased concentration of the gases used, so that the protective devices no longer suffice; (2) surprize attacks, whereby the troops are gassed before there can be made adequate provision for protection, and (3) the use of unexpected new materials.

"Accordingly, when carbonyl chlorid began to be used by the Germans in increased concentration, further provision to meet this became necessary. . . . On the horror of gas-clouds the frightfulness of gas-shells presently was superimposed. They are asserted to be the most important of all methods of using gas, and are still in the course of development. The widely proclaimed 'tear' gases were delivered in this fashion. Originally xylyl bromid or benzyl bromid, obtained by bromination of the higher fractions of coal-tar distillates, formed the contents of the 'tear' shells. A concentration of some of these lacrimators in the proportion of one part in a million makes the eyes water severely. The enormous extent to which such chemical products have been employed is indicated by the fact that the Germans have put down heavy barrages of 'tear' gas-shells, . . . the attempt often being made to increase the concentration by the mode of shelling so that some of the gas would pass through the protective helmets, as it actually did at times. Hence we can understand Auld's contention regarding the significance of suitable protective devices. 'Respirators,' he says, 'have to fulfil two requirements which are quite opposed to one another. In the first place they should be sufficientl large and elaborate to give full protection against any concer tration of any gas, whereas military exigency requires tha they be light and comfortable. It is necessary to strike balance between these two. Upon a proper balance deper the usefulness of the respirator. Oxygen apparatus will do on account of its weight and its limited life. Two hou life is excessive for that type. The side that can first forc



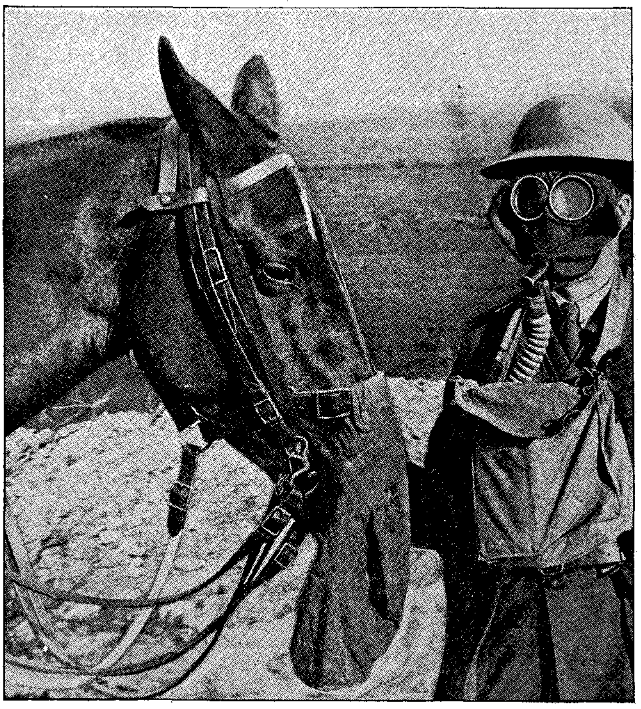
A GERMAN GAS-ATTACK, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR.

other to use oxygen respirators for protection has probably won the war.'

"Last summer witnessed the beginning of the use of a still more harassing gas. An added lacrimator in the form of phenyl carbamin chlorid has been tried; then came the celebrated 'sneezing' gas, diphenyl-chloroarsin, intended to make a soldier sneeze so badly that he will be unable to keep his mask on. But the surprize that scored heavily in 1917 was the 'mustard gas,' dichlordiethylsulfid. As many as 50,000 shells containing this 'superlacrimator' have been reported as fired in a single night's bombardment. The effect is most insidious. The gas has a distinctive smell, rather like garlic than mustard. It has no immediate effect on the eyes, beyond a slight irritation. After several hours the eyes begin to swell and inflame and practically blister, causing intense pain, the nose discharges freely, and severe coughing and even vomiting ensue. Direct contact with the spray causes severe blistering of the skin, and the concentrated vapor penetrates the clothing. The respirators, of course, do not protect against this blistering.

"In passing, we may recall the German hand-grenades filled with bromin, chloracetone, chlorsulfonic acid, sulfur trioxid, or dimethyl sulfate—surely a ghastly array! If the 'colorless, odorless, invisible, and highly poisonous' gas has not yet come to the front, its near relatives have nevertheless been in evidence. MEANWHILE THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES OF THE ALLIES HAVE NOT BEEN IDLE."

It has recently been discovered that the shell of the coconut makes a charcoal with eighteen times the absorptive power of wood charcoal, we learn from the New York *Evening Mail*, which reminds us that the one cardinal feature of the military gas-mask is charcoal. The gas-mask now in use is excellent or about thirty minutes, but then the wood charcoal has reached he point of saturation and can draw in no more gas. The onut mask, *The Mail* tells us, will be good for nine hours.



HORSES WEAR GAS-MASKS, TOO.

DOUBTFUL TESTS FOR AVIATORS

THE SEVERE TESTS of the organ of balance in the inner ear, required of American aviation candidates, and described in these columns some time ago, are apparently losing favor somewhat with experts. According to a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, April 13), "there seems to be developing a reaction against assigning too great importance to these tests." Equally important, in the opinion of some, are the questions of hypersensitiveness to bright light, the sureness of the sense of motion, the acuity of vision in lowered illumination, the appreciation of contrast in form, color, and light, a rapid and accurate judgment of distance, direction, and size, and, depending on all of these, pace. Further, we are told by Assistant Surgeons Parsons and Segar, of the United States Navy, that in many cases the best ratings as aviators were obtained by men who had made the worst showing under the Bárány balance tests. We read further:

"Surgeon H. Graeme Anderson, attached to the Royal Navy Service and as an adviser to the special medical administrative committee recently constituted by Great Britain, in an address before the Medical Society of London last month, presented the subject from every point of view based on his extensive experience. He corroborates the changing attitude toward the equilibration tests. 'It has been assumed,' he says, 'that sound equilibration and muscle sense are essential to flying, so that the aviator would be conscious of his position in space and realize at once any deviations therefrom and correct these quickly. But in fog it has been found almost impossible to detect any deviation during flight. Time and again aviators coming out of the dark clouds or fog have found themselves flying one wing down, and it has been recorded that some have flown upside down without knowing it. Thus it is obvious that most of the impressions which control balance in flying come through the eyes.' In fact, Surgeon Anderson, as an experiment, had himself blindfolded and his ears plugged with a telephonic connection to the pilot. The latter performed certain evolutions, and Surgeon Anderson attempted to describe the position in space at various times. He was able to do this during the climbing and flying with right wing down and with the first spiral downward to the right. After that he was all at sea and thought the plane was climbing up continuously when in reality it was spiraling down to the left. He believes that this experiment goes far to prove that the aviator is for the most part dependent on impressions conveyed through the eyes for his sense of balance. He would not discard the equilibration, muscle sense, and vestibular reactions, however, until further investigation has confirmed these points."

MEMORY STILL DESIRABLE

TO "LEARN LIKE A PARROT" is something we have been taught latterly to despise. This is a reasonable attitude, for presumably a parrot does not understand the words that it speaks. He is memorizing mere sounds, while what the student memorizes ought to be ideas. Without the power of retaining ideas in the memory no process of thought is possible. Doubtless pupils in the past have been made to memorize useless things, and doubtless their teachers have not fully understood the proper rôle played by memory in a sound education. It remains none the less true that every educated man has his memory stored with something, and on the quality and quantity of that something depends the type of his education. A writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago) puts the matter rather clearly as follows:

"For about a generation most youths have been taught to look with something akin to contempt upon memorizing data. They have been told that the prime object of education is to train the reasoning powers, and that this is not accomplished by parroting. Consequently it has become the commonest axiom among college-bred men that memorizing does not develop the capacity for thinking. Yet it takes no great amount of cogitation to establish the fallacy of such a generalization.

"The processes of thinking, as any one will admit, are entirely dependent upon the ability to remember at least some facts. Even the reasoner who relies upon indexes to guide him to the data that he uses in reasoning must first have a sufficiently good memory to know the meanings of the words that he seeks in the indexes. But if his reasoning is to be at all expeditious he must remember a great deal more than the bare meaning of each term that he thus uses. Consider what a handicap a structural engineer would labor under were he able to remember only the meaning of such terms as 'factor of safety,' 'elastic limit,' and the like, without remembering any numerical data applicable to the terms.

"It is more than a coincidence that both the soundest of reasoners and the most prolific of inventors have great stocks of memorized facts at their instant command. Of course it is not ordinarily essential that their memorized data relate to many fields of knowledge. It usually suffices if they remember a great many facts in a somewhat narrow field—the field to which their daily work relates. By remembering many details in his special field, a reasoner is less likely either to generalize incorrectly himself or to be imposed upon by the false generalizations of other reasoners.

"Creative reasoning—whether that of an inventor or that of a poet—is so greatly facilitated by the possession of a large stock of memorized facts that a man of poor memory can rarely hope to gain a great name as an originator. Invention of all sorts is simply a combination of 'old elements' into 'new groups.' A brain that is not well loaded with 'old elements' has a poor chance of creating as many 'new groups' as a brain charged to the brim; and if relatively few new combinations are effected in a given time, the chance of producing many successful new combinations is reduced.

"We can not urge too strongly upon our readers the advisability of reading often and regularly with the express object of gathering a large store of facts. It will not suffice to rely upon indexes or even to wait till the moment of necessity before searching for applicable facts, for psychologists are unanimous in saying that the brain uses with maximum effectiveness only those data that have been slowly analyzed and brought into coordination with other data."

A NEW TONIC FOR TIRED SOILS

THE "NEW TONIC" is ordinary peat, whose recently discovered merit as a fertilizer is set forth, under the above suggestive title, by a writer in *The Nation's Business* (Washington). We are assured by large-lettered proclamations from every poster that "food will win the war." If so, the question of fertilizers is evidently of the greatest importance to every man, woman, and child. Never before, says the writer, was there such demand for means that will act as a tonic on tired soils or add an extra grain to the ear of corn. The war has practically put an end to the importation of potash and other similar materials, so that we must look in other directions for fertilizing substances. He goes on:

"One of the latest recruits is peat. Peat has long been known and used as fuel, but its great value as a stimulant for jaded soils has not been so generally recognized. The bogs of New Jersey—whose fame once rested on the crop of summer mosquitoes—have been found to contain vast deposits of this new fertilizer. Another locality where the production of peat for this purpose has been undertaken on a large scale is Whiteside County, Illinois. It is claimed that this natural fertilizer may be obtained in limitless quantities from our marshes and bottoms, and that it can be produced at a cost lower than any now in use.

"While the possibilities of peat in this direction have long been known to scientists, its discovery in Illinois was made independently of anything that had been done in laboratories or written in studies. Perhaps it is just as well that the find was made by practical men who put it to immediate use.

"In Whiteside County, paralleling the course of the Mississippi River on its eastern side, is an enormous area known as the River Bottoms. When in geological ages the course of the Mississippi was changed at this point, there was left behind a deposit of preserved vegetable matter varying in depth from ten to thirty feet. The deposit is in the form of a dark, fibrous, spongy material, very similar in appearance to the peat obtained from the bogs of Ireland, which is used as fuel.

"Some years ago a test of this peat-deposit indicated that it would make an excellent fuel when prest into bricks, and a factory for this purpose was erected. But the cost of treating the peat in this manner was found to be excessive and the enterprise was abandoned.

"On some of the cleared land, however, the superintendent of the factory started a small garden and the results were so amazing that he could hardly believe his eyes. Everything that was planted came up so quickly and in such abundance that the spot became the wonder of all the neighboring farmers. A half acre planted to onions, for instance, produced 400 bushels, or at the rate of 800 bushels per acre. Celery, potatoes, beans, and corn were planted with similar results.

"This set the superintendent to thinking and he had a sample of the peat analyzed. This analysis showed that it was rich in many elements essential to plant-growth, and he decided that even if the peat could not be utilized in the manufacture of fuel, it would make an ideal fertilizer. The factory, accordingly, was changed from a fuel to a fertilizer establishment, and now there is a ready market for all that can be produced."

An area of about 3,600 acres is now being worked in Whiteside County, and about thirty tons a day are handled during nine months of the year. The peat is excavated along a small canal, and when a connecting waterway now being constructed by the Government is completed the water-level will be lowered about two feet, which will facilitate digging and drying the peat. To quote again:

"At present the peat, after being excavated, is left lying on the banks of the small canal to dry out partially for a day or two. It is then hauled to the mill, placed under a shed, and allowed to cure a week or ten days. Next it is fed into a drier in the form of a huge six-foot revolving cylinder heated to a temperature of 1,700° Fahrenheit. About thirty minutes are required to remove the last vestige of moisture from the peat, after whic it is ground and screened to 36 mesh. A cubic yard of t raw material weighs approximately 1,000 pounds, while a cubic foot of the finished product weighs about 28 pounds. After being ground it is in the form of a dark-brown powder, without odor and so clean that it may be handled without causing the slightest smut or stain.

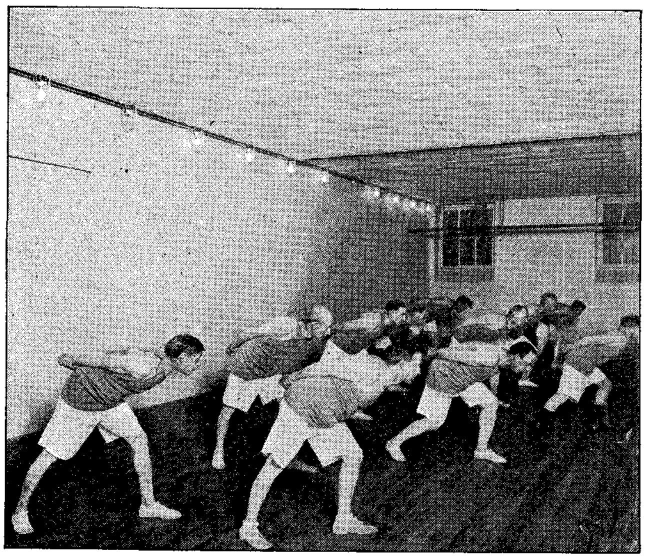
"In addition to its value as a fertilizer it has been found that the peat in this form also possesses considerable merit when used as an ingredient in the composition of feed mixtures for cattle, particularly in the case of molasses mixed feeds, such as barley, wheat bran, screenings, ground corn and oats. Besides possessing nutritive qualities of its own, the peat, being a good absorbent, prevents the other materials from becoming sticky, as would be the case if no peat were used. The peat acts on the rough acid in the molasses, so that cattle when on full feed do not scour so readily. Experiments made with such a mixed food show that cattle fed on it have better appetites and take on fat more rapidly, because, being in better condition, they eat more feed than they otherwise would."

PAYING EMPLOYEES TO EXERCISE

PART OF THE DAILY WORK of men employed by a large industrial concern in Cleveland now consists of one hour daily spent in the company's gymnasium. The men are paid for the time thus occupied and are fined if they do not report promptly. The hour of exercise is not "play-time," or "recess," but is regularly assigned work and is treated as such, on a purely business basis. The results, we are told by a contributor to *The Textile World Journal* (New York), are gratifying. The innovation has developed in the staff new ideas of fellowship and a better spirit in the work, besides keeping the men in more satisfactory physical condition. Other large firms have gymnasiums in their establishments, but this one seems to be the first to treat its use as part of the regular working day of its staff. To quote the article noted above:

"Vigorous physical exercise daily, under the direction of a trained instructor, for the conservation of the health of its employees is the newest preparedness plan, recently inaugurated in one of Cleveland's largest industrial plants. This training is expected to build up the physical endurance of the men to a point which later on will enable each man to assume added responsibility, if necessary.

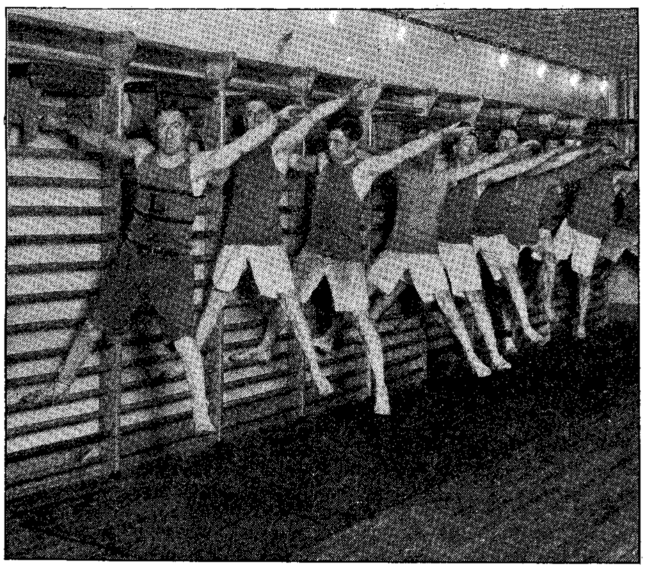
"The plan applies to the executive officers, superintendents, managers, heads of departments, and others on whom rests the responsibility for the solution of important manufacturing and selling problems.



REDUCING WAISTS.

"Under the provisions of the new plan, which has been in effect since November 1 at the White Company, in Cleveland, the men holding responsible positions are urged by the company to spend an hour each morning or afternoon in a spacious new gymnasium which has been completely equipped in the basement of the administration building. The men enrolled in the different classes are paid by the company for the time they spend in the gym, and no business appointment or other important task is permitted to interfere with this schedule. The men are compelled, under the penalty of a heavy fine, to report at the gymnasium at a specified time and are not permitted to leave until the class is dismissed.

"While many other large manufacturing plants have erected pretentious gymnasiums in times of peace for the optional use of their employees outside of regular business hours, the White Company is the first to start a movement of this kind to improve the health of its employees and to make them more efficient in the present crisis.



Illustrations by courtesy of the White Company, Cleveland.

"IT GIVES THEM NEW ENTHUSIASM AND BETTER SPIRIT."

"The results of the training, so far, have been gratifying to both the company and the men. The plan may, later, be extended to include all of the five thousand or more bookkeepers, clerks, accountants, salesmen, stenographers, skilled and unskilled workmen in the plant.

"The physical instruction work is being conducted by W. E. Rice, experienced athletic coach and director, who is a graduate of the Chicago Training School and prominent in Y. M. C. A. circles all over the country. The course of instruction he has outlined for the busy factory-workers consists of passing the medicine-ball, setting-up exercises, stall-bar work, handball, wrestling, club-swinging, bag-punching, and many other forms of calisthenics. Following a strenuous workout in the gym, the men jump under a battery of shower baths. During the first few weeks there are always many sore and aching muscles, lame backs, and stiff joints that require attention.

"Before entering the class all men are required to undergo a rigid examination by the company's medical examiner. The doctor makes out a comprehensive report of his findings, and this is filed in the superintendent's office. The examination is repeated regularly every month and compared with the original report. The records are carefully kept and are as accurate as it is possible to make them.

"If a man is found to be nervous, underweight, and suffering with some minor trouble he is given medical attention and advised by the physician and physical director as to the proper course to pursue to improve his condition. In many cases a change of diet and the consumption of plainer foods that give greater nourishment have helped materially to remedy the ailments.

"E. W. Hulet, vice-president of the White Company, who fathered the preparedness idea, states: 'A gymnasium is one of the most democratic institutions in the world. It is a place where men meet on an equal basis and get to know each other more intimately. They are drest alike, do the same stunts, and forget their business cares. It gives them new enthusiasm and better spirit. We feel now that we couldn't get along without it.'

"Already many other large industrial and manufacturing concerns have investigated the plan with the idea of adopting it for their own business."

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
and especially designed for High School Use

DOING WITHOUT

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HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food Administrator.

A SUCCESSFUL MAN was once asked how he had managed to accomplish so much. He never hesitated in his answer. "It has been owing to the fact," said he, "that I have learned to do without unnecessary things."

And when you stop to think of it, that comes near expressing the secret of how all successful results are attained, whether it be in waging wars, or boxing, or building a bridge, or delivering a speech, or playing the violin. The boxer leaves off weighty clothing and avoids every purposeless motion, the bridge-builder lets no elaborateness of design stand in the way of strength, the orator omits from his speech everything which does not contribute to his theme, the violinist sacrifices baseball or any other occupation which might stiffen his fingers.

No one would claim that such conduct necessarily adds to the variety or satisfaction of life, but it is the way to get good results.

THE PRINCIPLE APPLIED TO WAR—This nation is in this war to get results. And the great result sought, it is almost needless to remark, is the winning of the war to the end that this world shall be a better place to live in, and that all forces interfering with that end shall be destroyed.

That, you might say, is the *theory* for which this nation and the Allies are fighting. But our national duty must be a matter of *practise.* And this nation's practical aim must be to aid our fighting forces and those of the Allies *in every way.*

That will only be possible when, as a nation and as individuals, we learn how to do without unnecessary things.

WHEAT AS AN EXAMPLE—Strictly speaking, nourishing food can never be classed as unnecessary. But in the sense that certain sorts of food are more necessary for overseas shipment than they are at home, those certain foods, for the time being, may be rated among the unnecessary things that we should do without.

The particular food which best illustrates this principle at present is wheat. Now wheat in normal times would be classed a necessity for our home consumption if any cereal in the world could. It is for this very reason—the fact that wheat is so important a part of our national life in peace time—that some persons find it impossible to realize that it is now, in war-time, of small consequence to us compared to its importance to the Allies. (This point was discust and explained at length in the article of three weeks ago.) But people must learn—as indeed they are learning—that, from now until the next harvest, wheat must be regarded, by all in a position to sacrifice, as something to *do without* for the sake of winning the war.

INDIVIDUAL ACTS COUNT—Wheat has been dwelt on at length not merely because it is a vital necessity, but because it serves to illustrate the great underlying principle which should be in the mind and heart of a nation at war. It is this:

Every individual act, whether it concerns buying and eating wheat or whether it has nothing to do with food, is going to have the result of either increasing or decreasing this nation's effectiveness in waging war.

There is a good deal more to the successful conduct of war than the mere skilful placing and use of troops. Those troops must be given munitions, food, and supplies of all sorts. The home channels through and from which those supplies move must never be allowed to become clogged. This sort of "clear track" can only be gained if every one is willing to *do without* some of the actions and things which are quite right and natural in peace time.

This does not merely apply to eating wheat bread; it applies to everything. There is no act so trifling that it may not have its connection with the war. For instance, manufacturers of adhesive pastes are asked not to use wheat flour in their products. But if every stamp-collector and every amateur photographer should use for mounting purposes home-made paste containing wheat, that very act, tho itself immeasurably removed from the direct conduct of the war, would still have its disadvantageous consequences.

Or take a case trivial in itself and apparently utterly disconnected with the war. The collector of butterflies and moths not infrequently uses chloroform or ether to kill the specimens captured. That little action, a trifle in any single case, when multiplied enough times, limits to just that extent the chloroform and ether available for surgical uses in the war.

In such cases, amateur photographer and butterfly-collector would have to change by *doing without* what they have come to consider as essentials.

A UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLE—And what *might* apply in such unusual cases as butterfly-collecting *is bound to* apply in the every-day matters of daily life.

Hardly a day goes by in the lives of any of us that we do not indulge in some accustomed action, quite natural in itself, which is connected with the acts of others like the links of a chain, and which will lead, link by link, to some final result of interference with military operations.

There are so many possible illustrations that it is hardly worth while to single out any one. But it is easy to realize that people are all the time buying something or other which they do not absolutely need. Yet that article employed, in the making, some energy which might have been directly devoted to some more necessary activity, such as ship-building or farm-labor. And before that article reached the store where it was sold, it probably occupied space in some freight-car which might have been carrying food or munitions to a port for shipment.

THE ALL-ROUND REMEDY—The way to prevent such hindrances is for every one to learn and practise the principle of doing without. The word "non-essential," so often heard nowadays, applies to the actions and things which people might well do without for the sake of speeding the war to a victorious end. If you hear a person say that he is doing without new clothes for the sake of helping win the war, do not feel puzzled. That person is showing patriotism and sound sense. For not only has he turned into war-channels the labor that might have been used in making and shipping those clothes, but he has saved money with which he may buy a Liberty Bond or Thrift Stamps to give his nation funds for carrying on the war.

It is thus that a *single* act of *doing without* may result in *several* acts which finally help military operations.

A nation, to carry on war successfully, must have every separate citizen helping. *Any action by anybody will in the end either help or hinder.* That is why the civilian must watch his plans and deeds as painstakingly as the general or private in the ranks watches his.

To-day every person should perpetually ask himself these two questions: "*Is what I am about to do going to help in winning the war?*" "*If not, have I any right to do it?*"

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. *Find several other illustrations of "doing without" similar to those mentioned in paragraph 2.*
2. *Explain why doing without wheat for a few months in this country need be no great hardship to most people.*
3. *Give a list of things which people might easily do without. But include no item on this list unless you are prepared to show how doing without it might help in winning the war.*
4. *How many persons do you know who are applying to their daily life the test of the two questions mentioned at the end of this article?*
5. *List some of the things that our soldiers are doing without. Do you know of any civilians who have to make sacrifices as great?*

THE NATION AND THE WAR

A Series of Articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION, *and especially designed for High School Use*

OUR ARMY—A CROSS-SECTION OF OUR DEMOCRACY

A PHRASE MEANS LITTLE OR MUCH according to our ability to pack that phrase with the weight of all it includes and suggests. We speak of a "nation at arms"; our President speaks of "universal liability to service"; but do we fully understand the weight of those phrases? We have each clasped hands and bidden God-speed to the boys of our own community as they set forth for the training-camps. Are we able to see in imagination those living streams of a "nation at arms" swell in volume, converge, and meet other streams, until a sea of soldiers confronts the eye? What varied types and races are represented! From what different environments have they emerged! Under what different conditions have they been reared! Can we visualize this composite mass as from every hamlet and town they take the meagerest of belongings in hand, and start, some in roughest clothes, some in broadcloth and spats, for the nearest station to set forth upon this world-crusade of democracy? Can we still see this crowd when it comes at last together—a cross-section of our democracy? And shall we be able to recognize it when six months later it is crowding the highways and byways of France, pushing up to the front, all with one purpose, all welded into an engine of war?

Going to camp as enlisted men are the sons of democracy: the sons of the banker, the factory-worker, the idle rich, the herded tenement-dweller, the placid farmer, the gunman, the Sunday-school pet of the community, the college man, the man who can neither read nor write, the white man, the negro, the sons of the aborigines, the poor white, the man who has just become a citizen, the man whose ancestors fought to make us a nation—all are going.

QUALITIES DEVELOPED IN THE ARMY—If this mass of humanity, outwardly so various, so wanting in unity that many of our leaders at the outset doubted the outcome, now finds itself an army, with all that the word implies, it is for us, at home and in school, to discover, if we can, the agencies that have wrought this transformation, to accept the lessons such a feat has to teach, and to make such application of them as we can in our every-day life.

The elements of a good army are sound bodies, alert minds, respect for authority, contented spirits, and a mastering faith in the righteousness of its cause. Let us examine each of these elements briefly.

SOUND BODIES—Only a sound body can carry a man over the top. Our authorities, therefore, set a careful physical examination to eliminate the unfit. Having passed this examination, a man can feel sure that organically he is able to attack the work of making himself strong, virile, and enduring. When he enters the cantonment he is again examined and inoculated with serums to make him immune from typhoid, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. He perhaps then, for the first time, begins to see what a high value is set upon his physical well-being. He may have come from a hovel where serums were unknown; he may, in his ignorance, protest, but there gradually dawns upon him the amazing realization that some one cares enough about him to safeguard him against disease.

He is set to work. He exercises eight hours a day. Perhaps he has never done anything more violent than to sit on a stool for the same length of time, and then to grab his hat and run for a trolley. At first his outraged muscles cry out against the change, and he falls asleep on his straw tick at night utterly exhausted. Gradually his muscles recall their native spring, and are hardened to endure. Then the man begins to glow with life, whereas before, perhaps, he had merely existed. He is given plenty of wholesome food, he is obliged to go to bed regularly at an early hour and to stay there until the reveille-call. He begins to gain in weight, to thicken in stature, to become deep-chested, and to have a pride in his fitness.

He is surprized one day by the appearance of three officers, in his barracks, who order him to strip. He is further surprized into action when, the next morning, his name appears among those who are to take a bath twice a day until further notice, and who are to take certain "effeminate" pains with their feet. Tho he may shy at first, he gradually learns the exhilaration of the shower-bath. He knows perhaps for the first time that a gentleman is always punctilious to shave every day, that his shoes are always neat and shining. One rookie said to me: "If I shined my shoes as much at home, I should expect to wear them out." The hair is trimmed both for looks and for health. and outwardly all take on the same well-groomed appearance.

When the enlisted man is sick he is taken to the military hospital, where the best medical and surgical skill in the country wins him back to health or eases him through the doors of death. He learns what temperature in the body may indicate, and how to abate it, what antisepsis is, what a germ is, how valuable isolation in contagious diseases is, how to make a bed comfortable, and a thousand other little things for the regeneration of families yet unborn.

He may have had his daily glass of beer before he came to camp, he may have befuddled his brain with champagne suppers, but now he can have no alcohol in any form. Mr. Raymond Fosdick, who heads the Commission on Training-Camp Activities, has also taken care to remove all forms of temptation from the men in training. Houses of prostitution are driven out of near-by communities and gambling joints are closed.

ALERT MINDS—With sound bodies must go ready minds. The poor man who has failed thus far to learn to read and write (and more than five hundred thousand of those registered have thus failed) finds his opportunity to learn to write his own name and to read his own language. Classes are held to teach the foreign-born English and to teach the American French. Through capable lecturers the enlisted man learns something about the gigantic interweaving of international interests, the whys and wherefores of military maneuvers, the intricacies of the instruments he uses. He learns to think straight, to carry out orders, to speak articulately, and to give quick response. Not the smallest part of this quickening of the intellect comes from the liberal admixture of college men among the privates and non-commissioned officers. Camp Devens, for instance, has nearly seven hundred college men among its privates.

RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY—With this mind-training goes a respect for authority. One of the first lessons which a rookie must learn is to salute his superiors properly and punctiliously. He learns that his salute stands for unquestioning respect for the authority of the officer rather than for the person of the officer. He is taught the necessity for this unhesitating obedience when the final test comes. He is told that many British and Canadian privates were killed because in the enthusiasm of battle they did not obey their superiors, advanced too far, and were caught in their own withering barrage

WILLING SPIRITS—A strong body, an alert mind, and unquestioning obedience will not produce a good soldier unless he is contented. His spirits must be buoyant. A realization that he is getting a square deal is the first requisite for a soldier's cheerfulness. No profiteering, no favoritism must be in evidence. The enlisted man must be allowed to keep his self-respect. Our training-camps have gone to the extreme to make this ideal possible. The officers live a Spartan existence. They work harder and longer than the privates, they live as simply, they have fewer recreational privileges. For the private the Y. M. C. A. furnishes a great recreational center. He has his movies, his plays, his vaudeville, his piano, his phonograph, his lectures, his books, and his games of all sorts. He is made to feel that the love of all the people is with him no less than with his superiors. He soon finds, too, that underneath the skin racial differences are not so great as they appear to be on the surface. Class distinctions within the ranks fall away, the elements of disintegration disappear, and charity which passeth understanding comes to weld the great body together.

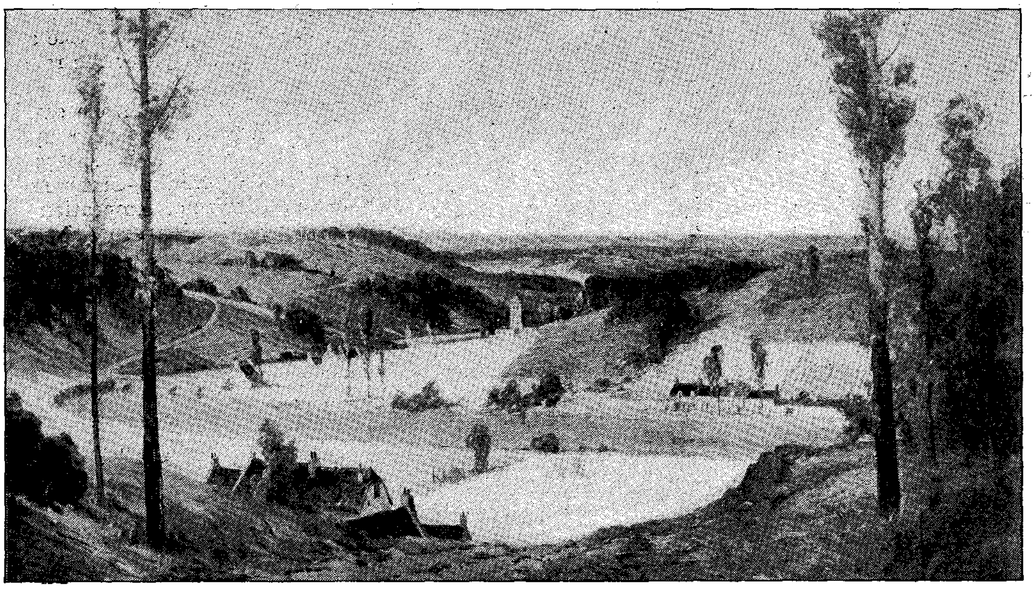
A VITAL RELIGION—Finally, religion becomes a vital reality to many for the first time in their lives. Bibles are popular. A preacher who has a sincere message finds an eager hearing—religion is an every-day, commonplace necessity. This vitality is heightened by the nearness and the readiness of his

(*Continued on page 87*)

LETTERS - AND - ART

PICTURES TO TEACH STRATEGY

THE PART artists may play in the war is enlarging. They are more than anxious to show that their part in life is not merely ministering to the esthetic sense; but a new thrill comes in finding them auxiliary teachers of strategy. Many artists of our country, particularly those affiliated in the Salmagundi Club of New York, are turning out landscapes that are to be sent to training-camps and used to develop acute observation faculties in young officers. The idea originated with our allies, who used lithographs at first, so we are told by William Forrest in the New York *Evening Post;* but it was afterward learned that paint would bring out the features of a landscape much better. The enterprise gives the artists a chance to demonstrate the claim made for them by one of their number, Mr. Leo Mielziner, that artists are "in reality materialists who are better fitted for war-work than almost any other body of men." Even the highly trained business man, it is maintained, "often lacks the broad vision of the artist."



ANYWHERE IN FRANCE.

This painting by A. E. Powell is one of many painted by members of the Salmagundi Club, New York, for use in teaching strategy in the training-camps of the Army. It represents the character of the landscape in France where fighting might occur without being an actual scene there.

The pictures donated for study in the camps are of ample proportions, some as large as five by nine feet. And they represent types of European country in which American soldiers will fight. "They are definite in light and shade and bright and clear in color. The pictures contain single distant objects, such as trees, telegraph-poles, fences, ruins, road-crossings, trains, and streams, while the middle distance and the distance present conformations of natural and cultivated landscape, offering strategical points of vantage either for cover or attack."

The account of the enterprise which Mr. Mielziner gives to the *Evening Post's* representative credits the initial step to Mrs. H. Van Buren Magonigle, chairman of the Woman's Branch of the Art War-Relief, who learned of the work of the British artists along this line. There was ready response from our men of the brush when the kind of service they could provide was pointed out to them. The account proceeds:

"How well they succeeded can best be judged by the pictures themselves. They have delighted the officers and the men who have seen them, and it is predicted that they will play a very important part in the training of our soldiers in the rudiments of war.

"They will be used in teaching the men to observe closely the country in which they are fighting, as range-finding charts or landscape targets, and in working out problems of offense and defense. They visualize accurately great sections of country such as the American troops will be called upon to fight in. The need of such charts or pictures is due to the fact that many of the training-camps are situated in flat country which offers no opportunity to study terrane such as that over which the troops will fight in France.

"A majority of the men have never been taught to observe the conformations of the land, and it is very difficult to instruct them by means of the ordinary military map. Recently a non-commissioned officers' class was taken into a room in which a picture similar to those we have just contributed was hung, and the men were told to study the picture carefully, as they were to be questioned on it later. Then they were taken into another room and one of the men was asked what was the most distinctive thing in the foreground of the picture. 'The sky,' he replied.

"After they have been taught to pick out the distinctive features of the landscape they are given problems to work out in defense and offense, using the pictures instead of maps. They are instructed how to take up positions in order to ward off an attack from a certain point, how to pick out the open spaces over which attacking troops will have to advance, and how to find the range of those open spaces. To the machine-gunners especially this training is of great value.

"The men are put to work on problems in offense also. The pictures are much more realistic than maps, on which the hills and valleys are simply indicated by contour lines, and the men take to them more readily.

"The pictures will be used for subtarget practise by the machine-gunners. This sort of practise is especially important in the training of machine-gunners, as their accuracy in judging ranges is of utmost importance in stopping enemy attacks."

The pictures sacrifice their primary purpose as art to the requirements of the military authorities; but they succeed in the former to such an extent that men have asked that they be hung in the mess-halls when they are not used for class-work. As to the present mobilization:

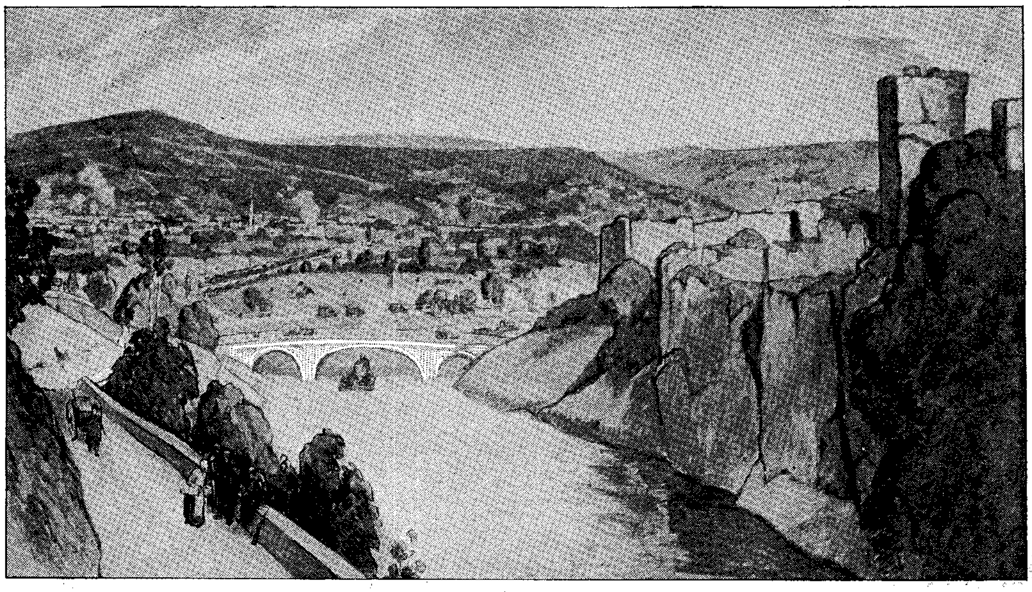
"It is significant that within a month after the call for the canvases was issued by the Salmagundi Club twelve pictures were sent in by the artist members. Among the artists who contributed these canvases were E. Potthast, W. J. Quinlan, Frank B. Chase, Norwood MacGilvary, James Weiland, Charles Basing, Galen S. Perrett, George Elmer Brown, Arthur J. E. Powell, C. Rungius, Alfred Hutty, and Louis F. Berneker. Among those who are now working on landscapes for this purpose are Gifford Beal, Ernest Albert, E. L. Blumenschein, Emil Carlsen, Bruce Crane, C. C. Curren, Gardner Symons, Will Robinson, F. J. Waugh, and F. Ballard Williams."

AN INDEX TO THE GERMAN MIND

THE TRUE KEY to the German mind is declared by a British writer to be the German language. There are many who plead for the cultivation of the language among us as an instrument of culture aside from its value in unlocking to us the German mind. German must be studied to the extent, at least, of knowing our bitter enemy; but to form our minds by the model that has formed his may, from the revelations of the writer signing himself "P. L." in *The Outlook* (London), be a matter that merits our sober reflection. The warning by example, at least, is properly impressive. The writer took a German professor as his authority that the language was not "difficult" because "everything in it was governed by well-defined rules, that to every word was assigned a definite place in the construction of the sentence, and that, tho phenomenally rich in subtleties, German was not rendered ridiculous by those hair-splitting *nuances* upon which the French prided themselves." The only fault he would admit for the language was its possession of the "great and unnecessary number of foreign words." This, of course, was before the time that the intellectual world of Germany, headed by the Emperor, set out to crusade against these interlopers. For himself, both he and his Frau Professor had cast out of their vocabulary both "*salon*" and "drawing-room," and called this room the "*beste Stube*." "It had fumed-oak furniture upholstered in scarlet plush, a happy combination, as Frau Professor said, of the modern and the elegant, and the atmosphere of grandeur was such that any person of good feeling would instinctively sit bolt upright wherever placed and avoid derangement of the antimacassars of finest crochet work."

How the good professor taught language and *Kultur* at the same time is shown by this writer:

"As an admirable example of the simplicity of good German prose the professor chose for all his beginners a book of 'Märchen,' the adventures of Schneewittchen, Dornröschen, the twelve little dwarfs, and the like. This, he would remark, was the best possible exercise in pronunciation, and furnished evidence of the innate simplicity and goodness of the true German nature. He did not mean that the Teuton mind was not capable of producing literature as involved and even more difficult and abstruse than that of any other nation. That would not be true. He personally, as a lad, had admired Shakespeare and considered his writings to be profound and instructive. But, with the advent of riper years and fuller experience, he had discovered in Goethe an intricacy, a profundity, and a capacity for laying bare the most recondite truths that he had found in no English work. There were passages in 'Faust,' for instance, the meaning of which was still almost obscure. But that I should read later on. Meanwhile there was grammar to be mastered. To speak German well, all that was needed was to know the rules. Surely that was a statement which could be generalized. Nearly all the difficulties of life could be solved if one kept to the rules. Order and method, which were the application of rules, were sufficient to insure success in most things. That was where the German culture showed itself so superior to all others. It was German to be thorough, to be industrious, and to stick to the rules which the highest wisdom and experience had laid down. Why was the German Army the best in the world? Because it was organized systematically, thoroughly, and, above all, according to the rules laid down by the greatest military minds. Compare even the German representative institutions with the English equivalents of which we were so proud, tho he never quite knew why. The Reichstag was ordered and governed in what it might or might not do and discuss by precise rules, so unlike the British Parliament, over which there was no control."



ANOTHER SUPPOSITITIOUS LANDSCAPE.

This one is contributed by Mr. H. L. Hildebrandt. The pictures already received by the camps have made such a hit that requests have been made to have them hung in the mess-room for esthetic gratification when they are not in use for teaching strategy.

The writer finds as many as three reasons for claiming the German language as an index of the German mind. First, he says, "it is massive; secondly, it is tortuous; and thirdly, it is regulated by a great number of rules." To enlarge:

"There is about the German mind something undoubtedly that can only be described by the word 'massive,' a simple directness that relies on no finesse or subtlety to achieve its aims, an intellectual tendency to hack through by sheer weight of industry or exactitude. It is something, this, that you can not get away from in the modern German. He finds in it his chief strength and his greatest weakness, for, in the whole-hearted devotion to industry, he fails to cultivate any higher quality. In a German school it is better for a boy to be a liar than a slacker. He will compile by sheer concentration and labor the largest mass of evidence on any given subject that has ever been got together in the history of scholarship, but, as likely as not, when he comes to draw conclusions from all the facts that he has arranged and edited, he will make nothing less than a fool of himself. If a man should set out to prove that the blood of the Cæsars ran in the veins of the Hohenzollerns, or that the latter are descended from Shakespeare on the one side and Herodotus on the other, he would be capable of devoting the best labors of a lifetime to the amassing of data for his volume; but that, in our eyes, would not necessarily make a scholar of him. In German eyes it would. That is to say, in the eyes of a modern German he would pass as such. Fifty years ago they had more sense. They produced Kant and Schopenhauer, Goethe, and Schiller. They can not to-day. They are too busy turning out supermen with the qualities of industrious mediocrities."

The second point is one of the most obvious and one of which the present war gives plenty of evidence, "the German lives by rules"—

"He goes further than that: he is absolutely dependent on rules. He even rules by rules, and that is why he rules badly wherever he is put to govern, with the one shining and notable exception of his own homeland. For you can not rule by rules unless the people you are ruling keep the rules. And this, in spite of pains and penalties rigidly enforced, is what most

European peoples and all savages find great difficulty in doing. Not so the German. He is born and bred in an atmosphere of regulations and rules. His mind is orderly. If he bathes in the sea at Borkum or Norderney, he does it at the appointed hour and in the prescribed place, and he comes out at a blast from an official whistle.

"There is about his mind something, too, of tortuousness, which has no business to exist in a well-ordered brain of the ponderous quality of the German's. And yet it is there. When your German thinks that the hacking-through business will not give results, he resorts by instinct to a devious path, not because he is a born deceiver—he is much too clumsy to do that well—but because he is so obsessed with his own righteousness that he believes that any means are justified to gain his sacred ends. And so he falls back on guile. The whole war abounds in instances of this. It is useless to labor the point. It is here, however, that the language ceases to help us in our estimate, because you can not pretend that the German tongue gives us any index to the dominant quality of his mind, the one thing that really matters, and that is its capacity for self-deception. It is also incidentally the most dangerous quality which he possesses, for it has made him something like a fanatic for the propagation of *Kultur*. It is so strong in him, and the self-deception is so crass, that it is small wonder that he is still misunderstood by people in this country who ought to know better. He even deceives himself to the point of believing that he has a special gift for self-criticism."

The writer finds that the German's power of self-criticism is so "atrophied" that "he can persuade himself to do and to think things that would be starkly impossible to any other nation with a sense of humor." We go on:

"I do not mean that his lack of this saving grace is at the bottom of it all. It is perhaps incidental to it, but it does not cause it. Fifty years ago he believed that nothing that came out of Germany could be very much good. '*Das kommt nicht weit her*,' he still says of something of which he has no high opinion. His belief in himself was small in those days, and he was in consequence kindly, honest, and likable. Then came the birth of the Empire and the sudden soaring of ambitions that before had been content to aim at purely local and comparatively harmless ends, and the idea of world-supremacy was not yet born to the undoing of a world. The German, docile to teaching from above, persuaded himself that he was a superman. He simply believed what he was told, and was so little capable of seeing himself as others see him that that was an easy matter. He is in reality no superman, but an extraordinarily industrious fellow, whose industry has killed whatever there may have been born in him of higher things. With this he combines that unfortunate faculty for self-deception which has made him believe that he is not as other men are. That is what has upset Europe. Many people will not credit that he honestly thinks this, and imagine that he is ruthlessly driven on against his will by despotic military masters. To these I would say that if they would understand the Hun they must learn his language. Then they will find out how things are for themselves. It is well worth while."

PATRIOTIC STUPIDITY—Patriotism was once said to be the last refuge of a scoundrel; it is apparently a convenient reason for stupidity and vulgarity, as some efforts to entertain soldiers in camp have, by the New York *Sun's* account, proved. We read:

"Recently the National Army men at Camp Dix protested vehemently against the quality of the theatrical amusements that were offered to them in the cantonment, pleading for productions that were not keyed to the lowest order of intelligence and that were played by men and women possessing some shreds of technical ability. Now, the men at Camp Upton, after long suffering, have driven off the stage one singer and dancer who could not sing or dance, and protested that for the admission fees charged, which are twenty-five and fifty cents, they are entitled to something worth while, and not to dramatic puerilities or vaudeville by incompetents. . . .

"It is not asserted that the offerings are offensive or demoralizing, but that they are tiresome and crude, and that the performers are generally without professional training or natural ability. They do not shock; they bore. A rigid censorship of their morals has overlooked the grave immorality of obtaining money under false pretenses. And soldiers do not have money to waste on shows of any kind."

THE RUT OF THE VIOLINISTS

VIOLINISTS WHO STREAM to us in recent years have come wearing the trappings of their European homes and have disdained the cut of our musical tailors. We have borne it "with a patient shrug," for "sufferance" has seemed to be "the badge" of all our American audiences. This may be due to some extent to the European admixture of these audiences who welcome the message from home; but constant iteration goes against the grain now and then. A leader of revolt is seen in a writer for *Musical America* (New York), who insists that the situation in the violin world "can be altered only by our protest and our insistence that performers examine the new published violin music." Symphony orchestras, he points out, are doing American works in great numbers; the Metropolitan and Chicago opera companies mount American operas and ballets, and he thinks "it is time to let the violinists who make their living and fortunes among us know that they can no longer be deaf to what the American composer has created for the violin." This protester does justice to the isolated instances of recognition, but his survey of the neglected field enforces what is still left to be done:

"Violinists and pianists are, I say, the only ones who do not pay attention to American music for their instruments. I will confine my remarks to the violinists. There is no greater admirer of Fritz Kreisler than the present writer. Yet Mr. Kreisler, with all the success he has had in America and all the money he has made here, has done no American violin music, with the exception of Ernest Schelling's Concerto, which he performed several times last season. That can not be placed to his credit so much, for he and Mr. Schelling are known to be warm friends. Ysaye, to be sure, played Henry Holden Huss's fine Sonata in G Minor at a recital a few years ago. Has he played it since? Efrem Zimbalist gave a single performance of John Powell's excellent Concerto in New York, and also played Albert Spalding's 'Alabama' at a Metropolitan Sunday night concert once. Is that a record to be proud of? And Mr. Kreisler has had dedicated to him a Sonata in D by Mortimer Wilson, one of the most learned of American composers, a pupil of Reger. This work, which the Boston Music Company thought enough of to spend its money to publish—and American music publishers are none too ready to make the outlay for long chamber-music compositions—deserved a hearing from Mr. Kreisler two years ago when it was published. It did not get it!

"Albert Spalding interested himself on his tours in his own compositions, and in one or two Cecil Burleigh pieces; Mischa Elman has played a piece or two by Rubin Goldmark this year, but that was his first American music in all his tours here. And this year Jascha Heifetz, the sensation of the violin world, plays us transcriptions by one Achron, plus the standard hackneyed violin répertoire. Max Rosen does the same. And so it will probably be until some one rises up and tells these violinists that they must awake, be progressive, play new music and investigate what American composers have written for the violin."

Maud Powell is credited with always giving her time generously for the American composer:

"She has in recent years played works by Edwin Grasse, Harry Gilbert, Marion Bauer, and also introduced Henry Holden Huss's Violin Concerto. Who plays Edmund Severn's Concerto in D Minor, after it was finely played by Maximilian Pilzer at a New York Philharmonic concert a few years ago? And Mr. Severn's other violin works—works written by a violinist who knows how to write for the instrument? Franz C. Bornschein has a Concerto in G Minor, Henry Schönefeld a magnificent Concerto, Homer N. Bartlett a splendid Concerto in G, W. H. Humiston a sturdy Suite in F Sharp minor, H. T. Burleigh lovely 'Southland Sketches,' Rubin Goldmark a big Sonata, Arthur Hartmann a fine 'Suite in Old Style' and a score of interesting pieces and transcriptions, and Christian Kriens numerous pieces that deserve many performances. This music is, the greater part of it, published; in addition to it there is much unpublished violin music by American composers, which the artists could have the privilege of 'introducing' were they at all interested. The composers would gladly give them of their time, would cooperate to have the works performed. But violinists do not ask. They go their conventional way, playing the hackneyed concertos and shorter pieces, once more the Bruch G Minor, again the Mendelssohn Concerto, the inevitable Lalo 'Spanish Symphony,' and the overworked Tschaikowsky Concerto. The public goes to their recitals and applauds the same music week in and week out; and nothing is said about the dulness of ninety-five per cent. of their programs."

THE DREAMERS AWAKE

THE BEST PAINTERS, sculptors, musicians, writers, actors, and orators of France, England, Italy, and the United States are not only celebrating in pictures, marble, song, story, and drama the glory of Freedom's cause, says *The Morning Telegraph* (New York); "they are also striking ceaselessly and irresistibly at the most insidious of all the foes of the world—indifference, selfishness, thoughtlessness, disloyalty, and cowardice." It is not only, too, that they proffer their services generously, but the constituted authorities realize the value of their names as inspiration and go out in search of them. An instance of this is the effort made by the Treasury Department to enlist William Dean Howells as a publicity writer for the Third Liberty Loan. Mr. Howells felt the burden of so new a *genre* to be too great for his eighty-one years, but the correspondence ensuing serves the same ends. As the New York *Times* reports him, Mr. Howells replied to the request:

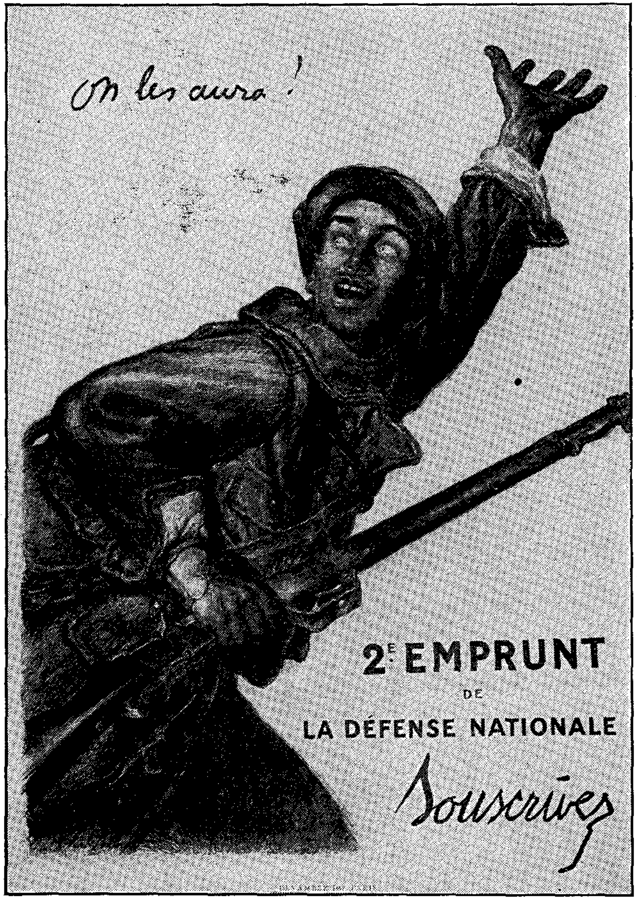
> "I am so unused to writing any sort of publicity material that I do not think I could do anything of that sort, even for such a good cause as the Third Liberty Loan. But if you care for the fact, I am glad to say that I have invested largely (for an author) in the first and second bonds, and I hope to buy even recklessly of the third, which I think has an increasing claim on our resources. Our money is the least that we can give to our country, especially when our country pays us back so handsomely in interest on our patriotic loan."

It was suggested to Mr. Howells that an article along the lines of his letter would be of great interest, and to this suggestion he replied:

> "It is supposing too much of a man nearing the end of his eighty-first year to suppose he can recall what he said a week ago. I can not put my forgotten letter into publicity form for you, but it will be the best thing to quote it as it stands as coming from one 'True Friend,' which I will believe you are, if you are not too stubborn. In this shape it will have the best effect with the public."

The Morning Telegraph finds we shall have to revise our estimate of the artist, thus enlarging the idea advanced by Mr. Mielziner in another article:

> "Those whom we have been accustomed to look upon as idealists, the dreamers of art, have come to outrealize the realists in the swift apprehension of the nation's peril. In every theater in this country the art of the actor stands forth right and fearless in our country's cause; the theaters themselves have become so many branch banks for the collection of war-funds; from the advertising columns of every newspaper, as well as from every editorial and news page, the best literary artists and craftsmen bespeak your loyalty in letters of imperishable meaning; from the very bill-boards, the blind walls of buildings, the back-yard fences, and the staring windows of vacant stores, the best art of the painter, the illustrator, and the cartoonist cries out to you in the name of your country, your flag, and your right to the freedom of the world.
>
> "The governments have found that the arts are as recreative to the spirit as food is to the body; the full haversack and the rapid-fire gun are greatest in the hands of the man with a song on his lips. It is found that heroism is sublimated by happiness, that service is sweetened by diversion, that patriotism itself can be energized and transfigured by the appeal of art to the best emotions of men. The mere entertainer of indolent peace has become the evangel of busy war. Always the best in art has spoken to that which is best, bravest, and most beautiful in the nature of man. Always it has been the voice of hope in immortality, of faith in liberty. But we never heard it so plainly as now."



HE LOOKS BACK TO SEE WHO SUPPORTS HIM.

One of the French war-loan posters contributed by Abel Faivre. In all countries the artists are as much mobilized as any other class.

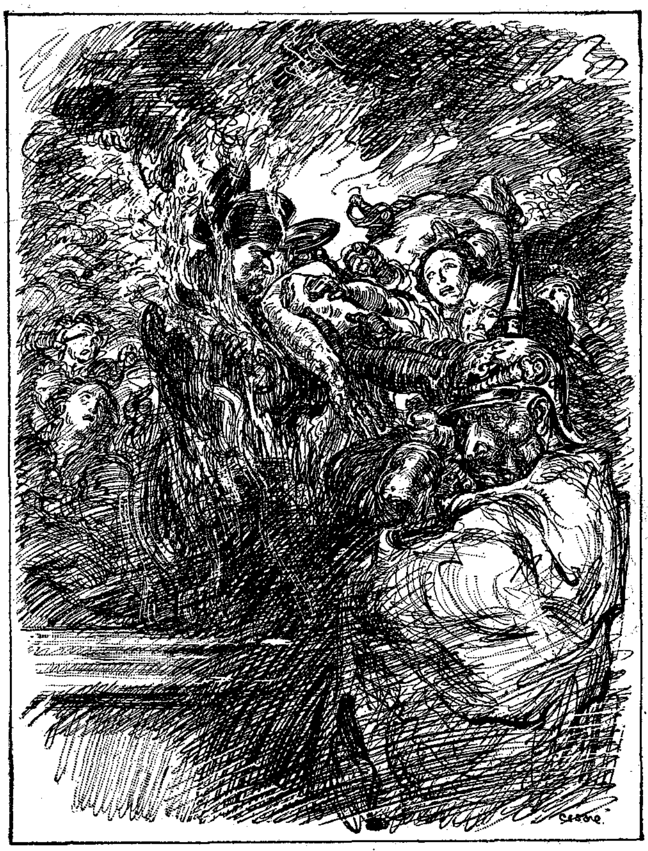
ARCHITECTS AND THE WAR—The whole profession of architects has practically been drawn upon at one time or another by the Government for aid or advice in solving the many problems which have come up in the last year. This was modestly brought out at the sessions of the architects of America in Philadelphia recently, on which *The Inquirer* remarks:

> "It should be remembered that in these days the architect is essentially an engineer, and that he knows as much of cement and steel construction as of the artistic aspects of his craft.
>
> "Probably no profession has suffered more than that of the architect by reason of the war. All unnecessary construction has been abandoned. Many important works have been postponed after work had been begun. Even when work has been authorized it has been difficult to get necessary materials. All this time architects have been obliged to maintain a working staff and often expense exceeds income.
>
> "To their credit be it said the architects have not complained. Many of the younger men have enlisted, many of the older ones have given their services to the Government, and all, as remarked, have been willing at any and every time to give their services. They realize that the war may have a deterrent effect on construction for some years to come. . . . . .
>
> "One thing they have determined upon, much to their credit, and that is that when reconstruction recommences on a large scale it must be along artistic lines. They are for the city beautiful and believe that rigid rules should be laid down for all construction so that succeeding generations shall live in a proper atmosphere. This is the spirit which all like to see. It means that war must not bring about destructive tendencies, but that progress shall continue along the most approved lines in every branch of human endeavor."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE KAISER CONFRONTED BY CHRIST AND NAPOLEON

THE VERDICT OF HISTORY on the Kaiser is shown both by the cartoon here republished and the article, which imagine him in positions held by the contrasting figures of Christ and Napoleon. Christ was offered all the kingdoms of the world if he would fall down and worship. In this episode of his life, as *The Commerical and Financial Chronicle* (New York) interprets, there was offered him “the gift of physical force which would promptly conquer them all.” This, then, “was in line of temptations common to us all, to pay high for physical well-being and material advantage.” But Jesus rejected the temptation and gave the tempter his name in saying, “Get thee behind me, Satan.” The writer in this Wall Street paper shows that the God of the Kaiser is the one who tempted Jesus, for “when any king or any state in the proud possession of conscious power to conquer another state claims divine support in the attempt, the God he invokes is the ‘God of this world,’ who tempted the Savior, and only when finally defeated left him at the cross.” This, it is shown, is the enemy “embodied in those who claim that might makes right,” against whom “the democracy of the world has to-day to wage relentless war.” The writer continues:


Copyrighted, 1918, by the New York Evening Post Company.

WILLIAM II. (in Brussels, before Wirth's painting of Napoleon in Hell)—“Wonder if we want this in Berlin?”

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post*.

“The Kingdom of God is at stake, for that is ‘not of this world’; and civilization, which is the sum of man's attainments in his long struggle toward his goal, is attacked, and, if defeated, is sure to be destroyed.

“The state as rightly conceived is our defense. It repudiates utterly the right of acquisition by conquest. It is the gift and representative of God; bound by his commands and created to make it possible that men shall do his will. The United States, the representative of this purpose and the creation of its citizens, has so described its function in its original Constitution, where to-day it stands. ‘The object of civil government is to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty.’ In short, to create and preserve that form of human society in which it is possible for men to live as God intended them to live.

“To secure the casting out by the nations, as an utter fallacy, of the doctrine that might, either in the man or in the state, makes right, and the rejection of the purpose to conquer others that their property may be possest, and thus to open the way that peace as the gift of God to ‘men of good-will’ may be obtained, the nations are united to-day at any sacrifice or cost to defeat Germany and destroy her power of aggression. The lives that are dedicated to this cause are offered both to God and to humanity in a service that is above all.

“When this is accomplished it may well be said that ‘it was more stupid than criminal to imagine at the opening of the twentieth century that a nation has for its mission the subjection of another people, and, if they do not submit, to put them to the edge of the sword. When they discovered that violence and falsehood are forces, it was sheer stupidity to believe that these forces dominate men, and that one can by a blow from the shoulder lift humanity to the level of Christ and of Cain. Cain was stronger than Abel, since he killed him; it is, however, the race of Abel which has civilized the earth. The Pharisees were stronger than Christ, since they crucified him. It is, however, the Galilean who has conquered. It is he who is to conquer on our fields of battle. The soldiers of the Republic are the soldiers of God, for God is above all.’ That, for to-morrow. To-day we may say with the young soldier, Rupert Brooke, giving his life before Gallipoli:

> Honor has come back as a King to earth,
> And paid his subjects with a royal wage:
> And nobleness walks in our ways again,
> And we have come into our heritage.

“The victory is already won in the sacrifice; and the men and the women of the years to come will have the peace.”

Two of the principles for which all of Germany's enemies are now fighting are the right of the weak to exist independent of the strong, and the denial of the right of possession as a reward of conquest. The champions of these principles, even ourselves, have not been guiltless of the assertion of the latter right, but a new light is being seen in the reasoning such as the writer in *The Chronicle* here uses:

“God made man in his own image and breathed into him his own spirit. That insured his progress and unfolding toward a definite result. He made him male and female; that insured his continuance in existence, and created the immediate environment and the intuitive instincts and impulses which would secure his development.

“The immediate result was the family, the initial unit of the social human structure. This quickly led to the first external organization, in the clan or the tribe; and that in turn to the larger organization of the nation embodying itself in the state. Meanwhile the race appeared, making its contribution to the form or character of the state. Each in turn—the family, the clan, the tribe, the state—came into existence as the result of what was planted in man at the beginning and is essential to his life.

“The value of the state will depend upon its form and administration. The community or group may fall at one time under the dominion of one man as chief, or despot, or absolute monarch, but he has at once to create some organization to function as a state. Because the state is essentially ‘of the people, for the people, and by the people,’ that is, democratic in its origin and functions, an internal conflict in course of time will arise, and, tho the controversy may be long, sooner or later, because the antagonism is inherent, it results in a return to type, and the monarch disappears, giving place to some form of popular government.

“In its undeveloped form under autocratic government the

> rule of force controls. The monarch, having the power, enforces his will upon the people, and, without question, by virtue of possessing the military strength, proceeds to enforce it where he wills upon the communities. As this rule of force has been dominant in human history it has been taken to be inherent in the state, so that when the monarch has fallen into a subordinate place and the rule of the people is reestablished in some representative form, the right of conquest has remained in the state, and only in our time has come to be questioned. Even the greatest and oldest republic has not hesitated to exercise the right at times, and only very recently has withdrawn from claiming possession of outside territory because of conquest."

From this assumed right of the conqueror follows, then, the cause of all the great wars from the beginning of history. The world is now called upon to deny and repudiate this right if there is to be hope of permanent peace. Further:

> "It has always been the sustaining principle of autocracy in its war with democracy. The one who has the power may win and take; then by possessing he increases his power, and may, *if he retains it, win and take more.*
>
> "Out of this has arisen the widely accepted claim that the state is independent of the moral law. It is not immoral, because it is unmoral. It owes allegiance to no one but itself. It is free always to consider solely its own interests and to enforce its own will. It is the greatest and most permanent of human existences, the only one that is so far irresistible. This granted, the Kaiser and his associates in the government are justified in turning Germany into a vast military organization of which the army is the expression and the Kaiser is the head. Any restriction of the exercise of this right of conquest in the line of pity, or mercy, or regard for humanity, or the rights of others, is weakness. Even the obligations of honor, of truth, of religious conviction, or of human feeling may be ruthlessly swept aside to secure the success or aggrandizement demanded by the state."

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUAKER ARGUMENT

THE FRIENDS, at their Philadelphia yearly meeting on the 29th of March, restated their position, which is one that places themselves outside any participation in the war. This, in its printed circular, the Meeting calls "its utmost contribution to humanity's deepest needs," and a letter signed by the clerks of the Meeting declares that the pronouncement "was adopted without a dissenting voice as the official statement of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends." Furthermore, the meeting desires the "widest publicity possible" for its statement, which is a reaffirmation of this declaration passed by their forefathers in 1660:

> "We utterly deny all outward wars and strife, and fightings with outward weapons, for any end, or under any pretense whatever; this is our testimony to the whole world. The spirit of Christ, by which we are guided, is not changeable, so as once to command us from a thing as evil and again to move unto it; and we certainly know, and testify to the world, that the spirit of Christ, which leads us into all truth, will never move us to fight and war against any man with outward weapons, neither for the kingdom of Christ nor for the kingdoms of this world."

The Quaker statement places its opposition to war as something much more than any single command of the Old or the New Testament, and continues:

> "It is our faith that the way of love by which our Master, Jesus Christ, met and conquered evil, remains for his followers to-day the true method of combating wrong. For us, as for him, this involves refusal to use means which, like war, violate love and defeat its ends; but it does not mean a weak neutrality toward evil. For us, as for him, it means a life of action devoted to the heroic purpose of overcoming evil with good. The unspeakable sufferings of humanity are now calling us and all men to larger sacrifices and more earnest endeavors to put this faith into practise. To such endeavors we dedicate ourselves.
>
> "In accordance with this faith, we desire to maintain all our relationships to-day.
>
> "To our beloved country we affirm the deep loyalty of grateful hearts. We long to help her realize her noblest capacities as a great Republic dedicated to liberty and democracy. But we believe that we best serve our country and all humanity when we maintain that religion and conscience are superior even to the state.
>
> "To President Wilson we declare our appreciation of his stedfast and courageous efforts to keep the aims of the United States in this great conflict liberal, disinterested, and righteous.
>
> "To our fellow countrymen who are following the leadings of conscience into ways where we can not be their comrades we give assurance of respect and sympathy in all that they endure.
>
> "Finally, for all men, whether they be called our enemies or not, we pray that the sacrificial love of Christ, stirring us to repentance, may reconcile and unite all mankind in the brotherhood of his spirit."

The statement leads *The Living Church* (Episcopalian, Milwaukee) to declare that "Quakerism is sixteen hundred years too late to be entitled to the epithet Christian." It further declares that—

> "Those who, outside the Society of Friends, and sometimes within the communion of the Church, avow the principles of Quakerism, and ally themselves with these other forces that seek to make it impossible for America to fulfil her part in the present war, are fighting against the abolition of war, against the supremacy of a righteous peace."

The Living Church goes on to maintain that "a principle must be tested by its result" and asserts that should the principles of Quakerism "once prevail on earth the end of civilization will be in sight, for there will be nothing to oppose to piracy, whether on sea or on land." But—

> "Quakers hold that 'the way of love, by which our Master, Jesus Christ, met and conquered evil, remains for his followers to-day the true method of combating wrong.' Yes, the 'way of love.' Do we, as a nation, best show our love for the afflicted people of Belgium and France by a national neutrality, which redounds to the great benefit of the American pocketbook, or by pledging our lives and our fortunes to save those people from the frightful torments that are being wrought upon conquered peoples by the aggressor to-day? And even toward the German people themselves, would it be an act of love to permit them to be unopposed in a conquest that would mean for them the triumph of the power of Satan over their very selves?
>
> "This American nation stood, a year and more ago, on a high eminence and beheld all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them. It was an exceedingly intoxicating vision. The gold of the world was pouring into its coffers. Factories were working to their utmost capacity and wages were very high. The national supply of millionaires was being greatly multiplied. Shortly ahead loomed the vision of America dominating the world's markets; of Wall Street controlling the destinies of all nations; of the American dollar the world standard, and the wealth of the world centered within our borders. It was a most alluring picture. 'All these things will I give thee,' was being whispered in the American ear, 'if thou wilt fall down and worship me.' The principle of Pacifism said 'Yes.' Profiteer and Socialist and pro-Enemy interests all said 'Yes.' The Society of Friends is saying 'Yes.' It was the Christian conscience of the nation, despising the comforts of peace, throwing away the results of profiteering, repudiating a false conception of Christianity, defying the combination of Socialism and Kaiserism moving hand in hand, that said, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.' It was the Christian conscience of the nation that preferred abstinence and perhaps poverty, that sent the nation's sons to war and pledged the heart of the nation at home to sustain them. And in these awful days, when the power of evil is slowly pressing back the armies of God and of righteousness on the Western front, because Russians have surrendered to the principle of Quakerism plus Socialism plus Kaiserism, and there is little left that we in America can do except pray and redouble our efforts to get men and supplies across the water, it is the knowledge that we are fighting for God that sustains us; that the fight that our own men are making beside the men of France and of England and of Belgium is offered, in a mighty groan of suffering, as the world's prayer to Almighty God: 'Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven! Use us, we pray thee, as the foundation upon which to build thy kingdom; accomplish, through us, thy will on earth! Thus shall we be content.'"

THE MOTHERLY SALVATIONISTS

THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE take off their hats to the Salvation Army. And the salute includes the "doughnuts and pie" that the Army provides in exchange for francs or for thanks, just as the *émigré* soldier happens to be provided. A correspondent of the New York *Times* declares that "when the memoirs of this war come to be written the doughnuts and apple pies of the Salvation Army are going to take their place in history." It is explained that while the Salvation Army has no funds of millions back of it, it has "the good sense of some motherly women and kindly men who discovered the homely way to the hearts of the doughboys." No disparagement is implied of the work of the Y.M.C.A. in France. The correspondent tries to work out the difference:

"Be the reason what it may, no one who has been in touch with the American soldiers will deny that the Salvation Army has made a 'hit' with them. Perhaps it is the cheaper prices, perhaps it is something of a psychological nature harder to explain, but I have a 'hunch' it is the doughnuts and pies.

"Here is a little picture of what the Salvation Army is doing:

"It is about six o'clock at night in one of the toy villages in which American soldiers are quartered back of their lines. The boys in brown have had their 'chow.' In the midst of the wooden one-story buildings there is a smaller hut. The door is crowded; it is crowded inside. A soldier boy who used to play in a moving-picture show is operating an out-of-tune piano in opposition to a phonograph, but most of the boys are crowded about the counter where a young 'lassie' and a 'major' are passing out doughnuts, six for a franc, and apple pie at the equivalent of ten cents for a big slice. And, mark the point, if the boys have money and if they haven't money they get the pie just the same. On this particular day the 'lassie' of eighteen years, with a helper, had made forty-nine apple pies and two thousand doughnuts. She hadn't made enough for the demand. Then there were chocolate and coffee served in large mugs at cheap prices—prices within the reach of the man who hasn't much left for luxuries out of his $33 a month.

"This hut was miles back of the line. There is another Salvation Army hut in a building minus a roof, because a *Boche* shell hit it, a building about which shells, and gas-shells at that, fall every now and then. Inside were a motherly woman and her husband. They came from Texas; their sons are in the Army and they are in France to do their bit, and are doing it. Helping them was a young woman from the States, about twenty-one years old, who was there in discomfort and danger, working that the boys going into the trenches might have hot coffee and doughnuts. They took me into the kitchen where the lady of the house was up to her elbows in flour, busy as she could be making goodies for 'her boys.' When the women were asked to take an automobile ride for a little recreation, they insisted they didn't have the time to spare, for the boys needed all the doughnuts they could make. And these two brave women said the only complaint they had to make was that they were not allowed to carry their pies and doughnuts into the first-line trenches a few kilometers away.

"My old idea of the Salvation Army as a drum-beating lot of preachers on New York street-corners went a-vanishing, and I got a new and bigger idea of what this organization was doing. And every soldier I talked to swore that he would never forget the Salvation Army.

"'It's like this,' said the motherly-looking woman, wiping the flour from her hands, 'we thought some one ought to care for the boys as their mothers at home would do, and we undertook the job in our humble way. I only wish we could do more. We know that the boys need more than sermons and songs here. They miss the care and the kindness of home and we want to give them a little of something as near like it as possible. We sell everything at cost, and we would give it away only if we did that we couldn't keep up the work, because we could not buy the supplies. You see, we have to buy everything we use.'

"And then she excused herself because a pie was burning.

"There are fifteen Salvation Army huts in France. There is room for ten times that number. And every American soldier within reach of one of the huts would be grateful if this appeal made any one help the Salvation Army.

"The next time a 'lassie' or a man in Santa-Claus whiskers tinkles a bell beside a little pot on the streets of New York, put something in and send doughnuts and apple pies to the boys 'over here.'"

A NEW "WAY OF THE CROSS" FOR BELGIUM

THE BELLS AND ORGANS of the churches of Belgium are destined to turn their music into blasts of destruction. Devoted for centuries past to sounding their peals for the births, marriages, and deaths of the faithful who worshiped under their inspiration, they go now to make bullets to kill the friends who now fight in Belgium's behalf. German authorities in February ordered an inventory to be taken of these, and Cardinal Mercier observes that "the inventory of to-day is the signal of the requisition of to-morrow." In his pastoral letter dated March 2, now reprinted in the New York *World*, he refers to the repeated "protests of the Sovereign Pontiff," and his own appeal to the Chancellor of the Empire. The Cardinal sees in this new hardship imposed by Belgium's oppressors "an interminable Way of the Cross"—one from which she will suffer much more than from the despoliation of her worldly goods. He writes:

"It is true, is it not, dear brethren, that we should have borne this sorrow, added to so many others, if it had concerned ourselves alone, but this time the rights of God, of our Savior, Jesus, the freedom of the Church and of her heritage are to be sacrificed to what is called necessity, that is, to the military need of our enemies.

"The freedom of the Church lies in her complete independence with regard to all secular powers, not alone in her teachings of the Word, in the administering of the sacraments, in the untrammeled relations between all ranks of her divine hierarchy, but also in the publishing and applying of her disciplinary decrees—in the conservation and administration of her temporal heritage.

"In the execution of this duty of our pastoral office we protest, dear brethren, against the injury which the forcible seizure of church property will cause to the liberty of our mother, the Holy Church. . . . . .

"The function of the bell is holy. The bell is sanctified by the Holy Ghost, says the liturgy: *sanctificetur a spiritu sancto;* to the end that, in its voice, the faithful shall recognize the voice of the Church calling her children to hasten to her breast.

"It announced your initiation into Christian life, your confirmation, your first communion. It announced, dear parents, your Christian marriage; it weeps for the dead; thrice daily it marks the mystery of the Incarnation; it recalls the immolation of the Lamb of God on the altar of sacrifice; it sings the joys of Sabbath rest, the cheer of our festivals of Christmas, of Easter, of Pentecost. Her prayers are associated with all the events and all the great memories, happy or unhappy, of the Fatherland.

"Yes, the seizure of our bells will be a profanation; whosoever assists in it will lend the hand to a sacrilege.

"The Catholic bishops of Germany and Austria will not deny these principles. If their patriotism has wrung from them concessions which must have cost their religious spirit dear, patriotism with us confirms on the contrary the law of resistance. We would be betraying the Church and the Fatherland were we so cowardly as to permit without a public act of reprobation the taking away of metal to be converted by the enemy into engines of destruction, destined to carry death into the ranks of the heroes who are sacrificing themselves for us.

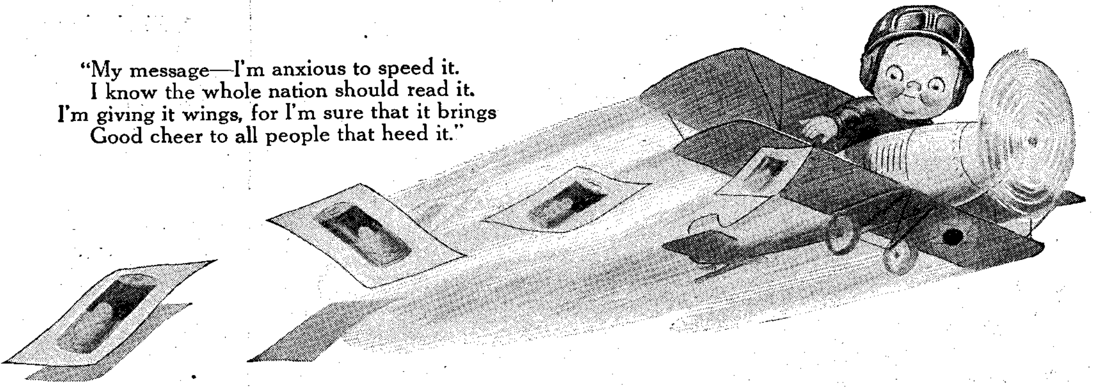
"The authorities, strangers to our beliefs, will not be greatly moved, I fear, by the protest, however worthy of respect of our religious consciences, but at least they should remember their given word and not tear up a juridical code which their believers have elaborated with us and promulgated. Morality has force of law for governments as for individuals."

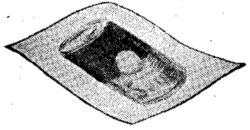
The latter statement has a louder ring of irony than perhaps the Cardinal really intended when he calls to witness the German professors of the same faith with him, who were party to the Hague Convention of 1907 which the Cardinal here quotes. From this point he proceeds:

"Evidently bells and organs are not necessary to supply the needs of the army of occupation, they lie in the domain of private property, are destined for the exercise of Catholic worship.

"The transformation of these articles of the Church into war-munitions will be, therefore, a flagrant violation of international law, an act of force perpetrated on the weaker by the stronger because he is the stronger."

"My message—I'm anxious to speed it.
I know the whole nation should read it.
I'm giving it wings, for I'm sure that it brings
Good cheer to all people that heed it."





A message of economy

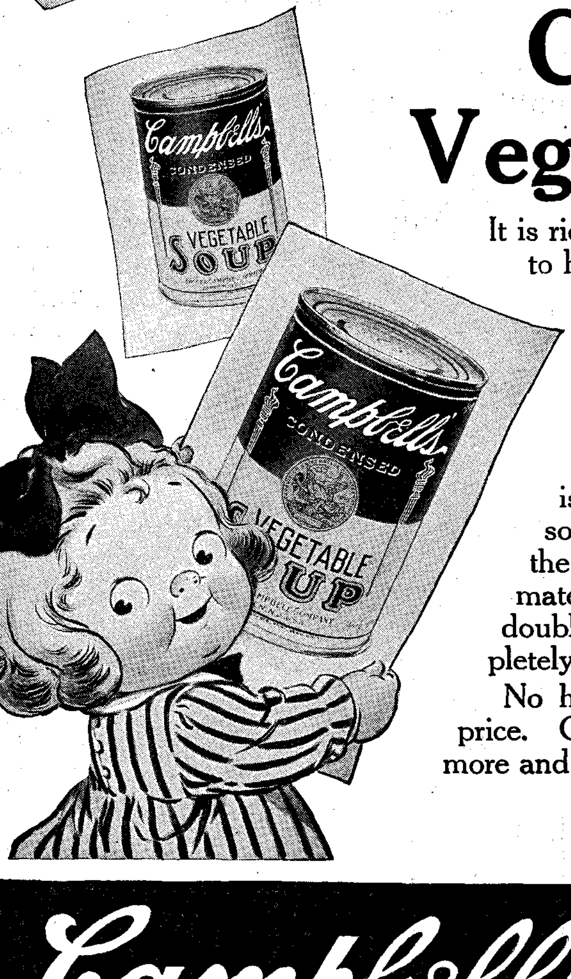
A message of helpfulness to you

Campbell's
Condensed
Vegetable
Soup
Campbell's
Condensed
Vegetable
Soup

Americans, today, are learning new lessons in the economy of food. They are learning that health-value and energy-value are the only real food-values. The American housewife, particularly, is learning—better than she ever knew it before—that fuel, freight, labor, waste and loss all cost money; and that the actual value and economy of any food is its value and economy as *delivered on her table.*

When you stop to realize all this, you appreciate more than ever the true value and economy of

Campbell's Vegetable Soup



It is rich in important food elements which are vital to health and good condition. And it is all pure food-value delivered on your table.

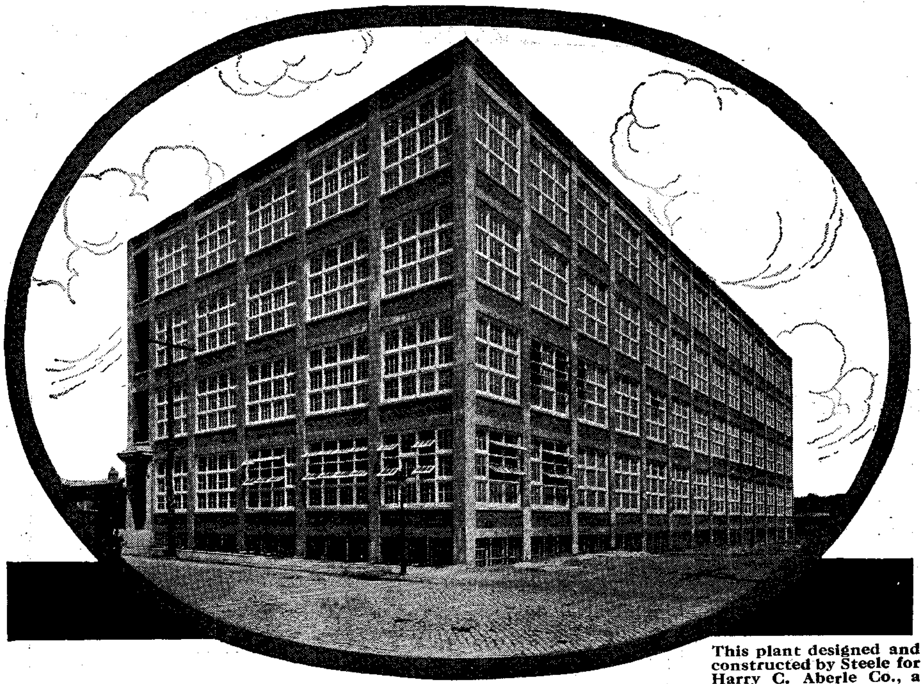
With an invigorating stock made from selected beef, we blend more than a dozen choice vegetables beside fresh herbs and strengthening cereals. We gather these materials in fresh and perfect condition. There is no spoilage nor waste for you to pay for. The soup is condensed. You do not pay for water nor the cost of carrying it. You have no cost for added materials. No cooking-cost. Each can gives you double its volume of rich nourishing soup completely cooked and ready to serve in three minutes.

No home kitchen can produce its equal at the price. Order it from your grocer by the dozen or more and get the full advantage of this real economy.

21 kinds 12c a can

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL



This plant designed and constructed by Steele for Harry C. Aberle Co., a large Philadelphia hosiery manufacturer.

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Steele Service includes planning of machinery emplacements; routing of goods, from reception of raw material to shipment of finished product; designing the type of construction best suited to both present and possible future needs; finally, complete construction and fitting, under careful and experienced supervision.

Building by the Steele Method insures against "extras," those discouraging additions to the original building appropriation.

We are ready to give you more detailed information, on suggestion.

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Engineers Constructors

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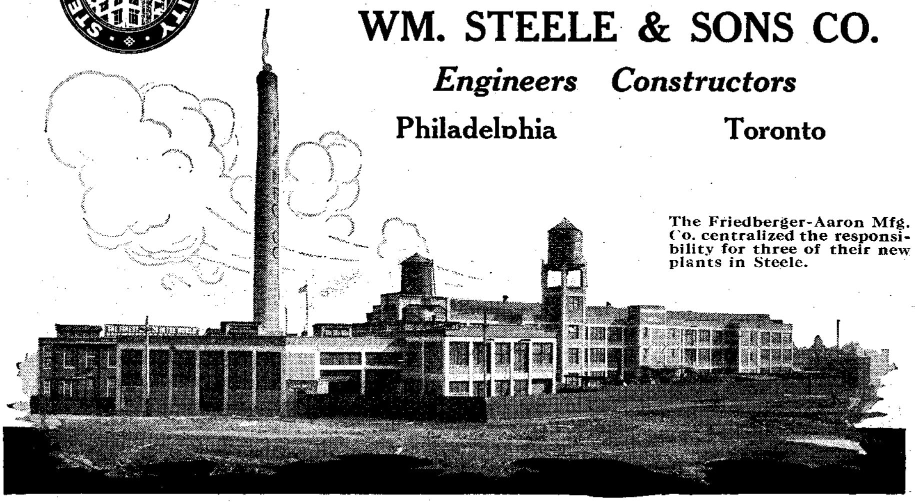

The Friedberger-Aaron Mfg. Co. centralized the responsibility for three of their new plants in Steele.

CURRENT POETRY

THE singing quality, that sheer music that sings itself into the memory, is one of the first tests of good poetry, and nowhere should be more apparent than in the lyric. What is a lyric? No mere hard-and-fast dictionary definition will do, so let us turn to a poet who defines it for us. In his "World and the Waters" (The Queen's Work Press, St. Louis) Edward F. Garesché gives us his view. He writes:

A LYRIC

By Edward F. Garesché, S J

A lyric is a song that springs
Unbidden, as a wild bird's heart
Ripples to music while its wings
Cleave the soft air apart.

It bubbles upward in the mind
Spontaneous as the springs that leap
Eager a comely bed to find
To bear their waters deep.

Tempt not the lyric if thy heart
Knows not this sweet melodious start,
This gush of music born with wings
Like a wild bird that soars and sings.

The cool music of the ripple of the waters dashing down the rocky glen is chanted for us by Wilfred Wilson Gibson in his "Hill Tracks" (Macmillan, New York), where we find this:

TARRAS WATER

By Wilfred Wilson Gibson

From the top of Hartsgarth Fell
Runs the Tarras Burn—
Tinkling fall and golden pool—
Through the heather and the fern,
Calling, calling, clear and cool,
Tarras Water calling,
Tarras Water falling,
Tarras Water calling, calling—
Tarras Water, Tarras Water!

Through my heart the livelong night
Runs the Tarras Burn,
Golden pool and tinkling fall:
In the land of No Return
Still I hear that golden call,
Tarras Water calling,
Tarras Water falling,
Tarras Water calling, calling,
Tarras Water, Tarras Water!

Here is an exquisite little thing from Francis Carlin's "My Ireland" (Henry Holt, New York):

THE RINGASKIDDY CHILD

By Francis Carlin

When I have set
My thoughts to sing
Of a child I met
On the road to Ring,
My heart and rime
Would slowly beat
To keep in time
With her tiny feet.

But the child has long
Been low in Cork;
And my heart and song
Here in New York
Can only beat
In harmony
With the pattering feet
Of a Memory.

Cale Young Rice in "Wraiths and Realities" (Century Company, New York) has this lyric asking the eternal question:

THE HEART'S QUESTION

By Cale Young Rice

Is it such a little thing
To find a wind-flower
Twinkling in the wild-wood
Hour after hour,

Dancing to the wind's pipe
With a happy nod?
Is it such a little thing?
I think it is God.

Is it such a little thing
To find the young moon
Flitting through the tree boughs
In her silver shoon,
Seeking for the wind-flower
There along the sod?
Is it such a little thing?
I think it is God.

Is it such a little thing
To find in your face
Something of the wind-flower
And the young moon's grace?
Something of the wild-wood,
Ever faery-trod?
Is it such a little thing?
I think it is God.

The New York *Lyric*, true to its name, usually furnishes us with a feast of melody. This tuneful trifle came from the latest number:

MEMORY

By Henry Goodman

Only the love of you
Lives in me yet;
Face of you, form of you—
These I forget.

All the sweet pain of you,
Hopeless and keen,
This I retain of you.
All else has been
Like a vague dream of you
Mistily seen.

For sheer music and alluring fancy it would be hard to find a better poem than this. It is from the London *Bookman:*

THE ISLAND OF DREAMS

By Gertrude Pitt

I know a little hidden glen across the shimmering seas,
And there a fairy fiddler
Weaves a web for my enchantment
Lovelier than a thrush's song, and softer than a breeze.

Making melodies—O magic of the bow upon the strings!
Till I must seek the Island
Of Dreams and golden glamour,
For he is calling, calling me to spread forgotten wings.

But ever when I reach the shore the glamour disappears:
His spirit still eludes me,
And he seems remote and alien,
And his melancholy music blinds me with a mist of tears.

Drearily the hours loiter, till the moon is out above,
When the sky's dear blue is somber,
Like his eyes, profound and secret,
Yet I can see a little star, as lonely as my love.

And I can not leave the Island: forever I am fain
To follow when he calls me,
And plays upon my heart-strings—
O perfect rose of rapture! O mystic thorn of pain!

The sonnet is—or should be—a true lyric, tho nowadays some of our sonneteers are apt to forget it. One of our poets does not, and in *Harper's Magazine* he gives us a sonnet, fine in its sentiment and sonorous in its melody:

HOW WILL IT SEEM?

By Charles Hanson Towne

How will it seem when Peace comes back once more,
After these desperate days of shattering pain?
How will it be with all of us again,
When hushed forever is the thunder of War?
There still are primroses by many a shore;
And still there bloom, in many a lovely lane,
Hawthorn and lilacs; and the roses' stain
Is red against full many a garden door.

STEEL
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Small section of APM sheet showing construction

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Gulf Refining Company
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Lawrence Portland Cement Company
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The National Sugar Refining Company
The N. Y. Edison Co.
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When you have to figure on Roofing and Siding, you can profit by the experience of many plants where maintenance and depreciation have been practically *eliminated.* These plants use APM (Asbestos Protected Metal).

APM combines the *strength* and *lightness* of corrugated sheet steel with all the natural preservative qualities of asphalt and asbestos. The steel sheet is completely immersed in hot asphalt, over all surfaces and edges of which (while the asphalt is hot and adhesive) is applied long fibered asbestos felt. Finally the whole is covered with a tough water-proof coating.

The result is Roofing or Siding that will *not* rust or corrode—and that remains *unaffected* by gases, acid fumes, alkalies, and dampness (even salt sea air). The sheets can be had in red and black, and in standard sizes. They are easily attached to framework of wood or steel buildings, at a *low labor cost.* Booklet 112 describes APM and other Aspromet Products in detail, in simple, non-technical language. Write for a copy today.

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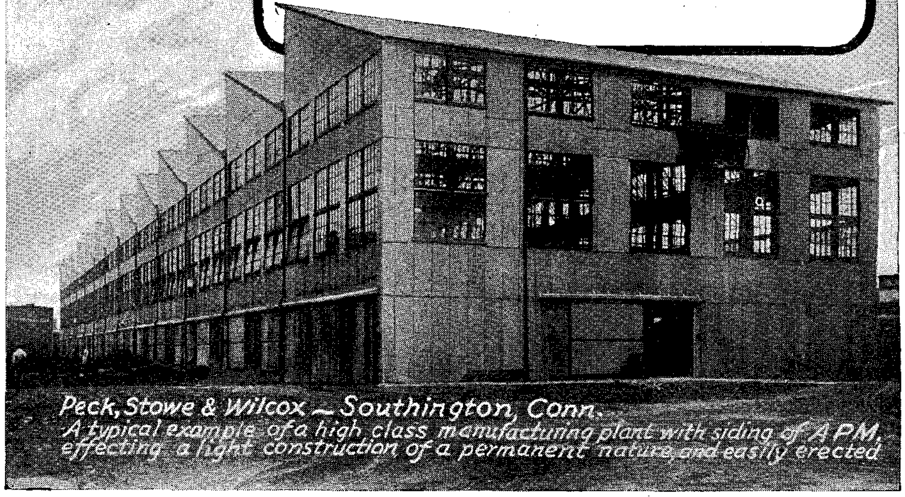
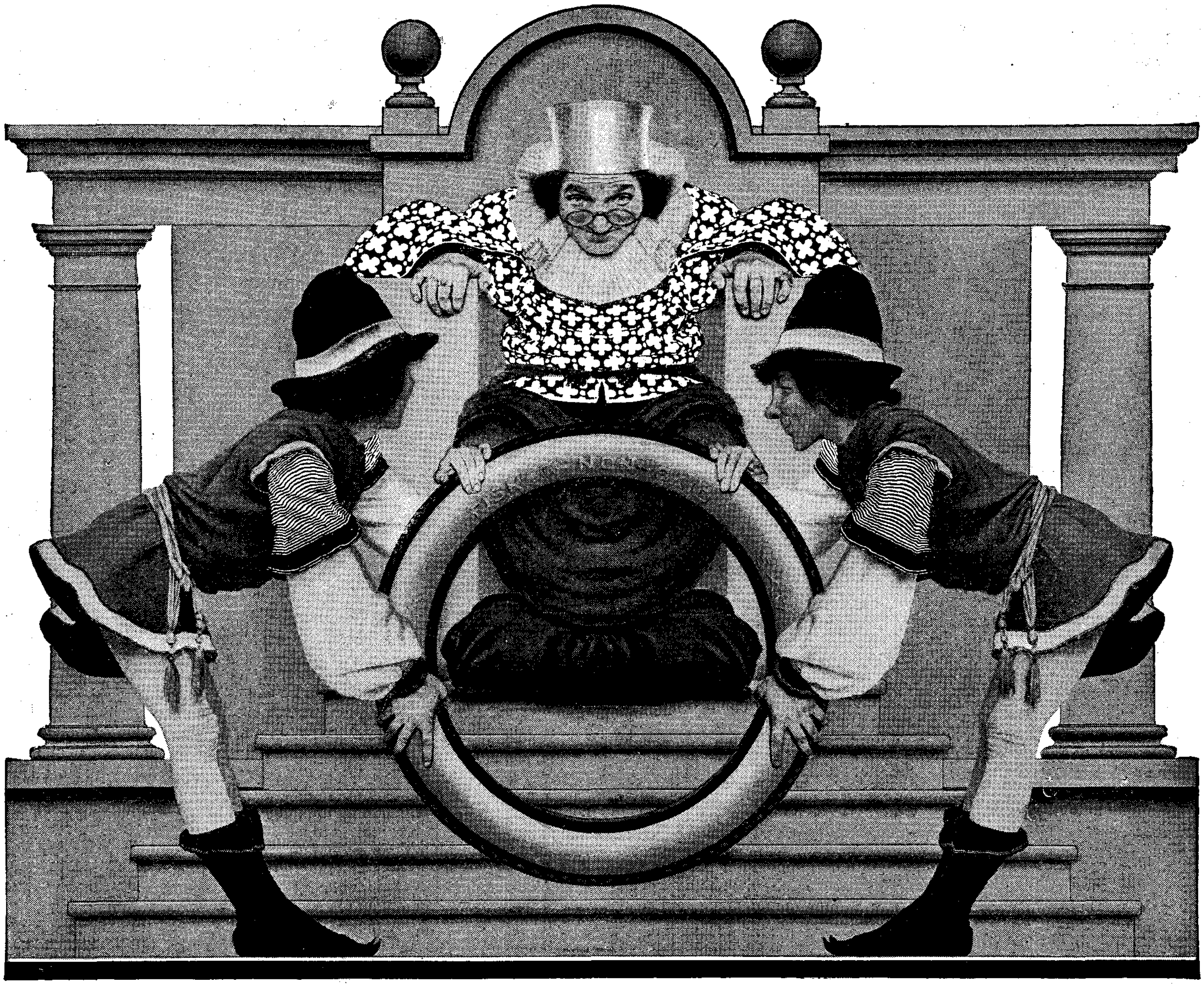


Peck, Stowe & Wilcox — Southington, Conn.
A typical example of a high class manufacturing plant with siding of APM, effecting a light construction of a permanent nature and easily erected



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Time to Re-tire? (Buy Fisk)

Oh, days to be! Oh, honeyed nights of sleep,
When the white moon shall mount the quiet sky!
Shall we be wholly happy when buds creep,
Remembering those who dared to bleed and die?
Can we be glad again? Or shall we weep
For those who told this sad, glad world good-by?

Margaret Widdemer has seldom done a finer piece of work than when she wrote this haunting lyric which appeared in the Moorhead (Minn.) *Midland:*

THE DARK CAVALIER

By Margaret Widdemer

"Death comes to set thee free,
O greet him cheerily
As a true friend. . . ."
—*Sintram.*

I am the Dark Cavalier; I am the Last Lover.
My arms shall welcome you when other arms are tired:
I stand to wait for you, patient in the darkness,
Offering forgetfulness of all that you desired.

I ask no merriment, no pretense of gladness,
I can love heavy lids, and lips without their rose:
Tho you are sorrowful you will not weary me—
I will not go from you tho all the tired world goes.

I am the Dark Cavalier; I am the Last Lover.
I promise faithfulness no other lips may keep;
Safe in my bridal place, comforted by darkness,
You shall lie happily, smiling in your sleep.

In the London *Nation* "G. H." tells us what becomes of all the songs that never were sung:

THE LOST SONGS

By G. H.

As I lay out the other night
Upon the mountain high,
All the lost songs of the world
Came throbbing through the sky

Some schoolboy of the Angel-folk
At play by Heaven-town
Had found the ancient well of Time
And dropt a bucket down.

He dropt it down, he pulled it up,
A singing water filled it;
He caught the rim against the moon
And o'er the Earth he spilled it.

Now Time's old well is wide and deep,
And in it there are drowned
All the dumb songs men could not sing
Because their tongues were bound;

Strong impulses of melody
That never found their birth,
But helped to mold immortal clay
Out of the common earth.

Now in full voice, unfettered joy,
Among the stars they tumbled;
They fell in spray from cloud to cloud,
All singing things they humbled.

O piercing sweetness, silvery din,
Ten thousand mingling notes:
The nightingales of all the world
Had lent the stars their throats!

O Love, when Time is dead, we'll stand
In Heaven's transparent weather,
And all the lost songs of the world
We'll sing again together.

This little gem comes from *Harper's Magazine:*

THE CUP

By Sara Teasdale

I can not die who drink delight
From the cup of the crescent moon,
And hungrily, as men eat bread,
Love the scented nights of June.

The rest may die—but is there not
Some shining, strange escape for me,
Who found in Beauty the bright wine
Of immortality?

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in The Literary Digest. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be address to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

SOME RECENT WAR-BOOKS

Freytag-Loringhoven, Baron von. Deductions from the World War. 12mo, pp. xii-212. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

The title is far too narrow. The author, who is deputy chief of the German Imperial Staff, takes into account all the principal wars since the time of Frederick the Great. The tactics and strategy of the Napoleonic campaigns are given quite as much space as those of the present war, so that the volume serves as a handbook to general military management. This is the first characteristic of the work.

The second characteristic is that it exhibits frankly and fully the mind of military Germany. It was intended for home-consumption; its export was prohibited, and but few copies got out of Germany. There is tacit acknowledgment that the Fatherland will not get from this conflict all she expected; the weaknesses in her preparation for war have been revealed; consequently the military system is to be rebuilt upon such firm economic soldiery and naval foundations that in the next war Germany shall be irresistible.

By way of sauce there is the normal self-gratulation of the German, the usual impugnment of other people's character and motives. America was all along the "secret ally" of the Entente Powers; Belgians are *francs-tireurs;* French and British have lost all sense of truth; only the Central Powers treat prisoners decently. Let one paragraph show the spirit of the whole—it is a remarkable bit of unconscious Teutonic satire. The preceding context asserts mass-education and mass-feeling of the various peoples against Germany. Then the author proceeds:

"We had to wage war against enemies who were under the influence of a mass-psychosis. This has engendered phenomena such as Europe had not witnessed since the time of the wars of religion. Deeds of horror and senseless rage of destruction, such as are described for us in *Simplicissimus* (think of that as a source of evidence), have again made themselves manifest. The notion that humanity as a whole had advanced spiritually was proved to be an error. The vast distance between civilization and *Kultur* was clearly revealed." (Pp. 38, 39.)

Musgrave, George Clarke. Under Four Flags for France. Illustrated. Pp. 364. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

As this review is written, the German spring offensive is on for 1918—just one year after parts of this record by Mr. Musgrave occurred. Reading these parts helps us to realize, perhaps to visualize, the fearful struggle now in progress along the Somme; and some comfort in face of the British retreat there, to-day, can be drawn from the way in which, by the Allies, Hindenburg's line was broken twelve months ago and his army forced back many miles. We find satisfaction, also, in the thought that as they fall back the British do not imitate the Germans in their methods; for as those methods of Hindenburg, or his troops, are set down by Mr. Musgrave, they read thus horribly:

"All wells were unprintably defiled, roads and bridges were mined, and fuel stacked in large buildings. Some stair

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"A powder only has the necessary abrasive qualities for polishing and cleaning."

—*Letter from a prominent dentist, whose name will be given on request.*

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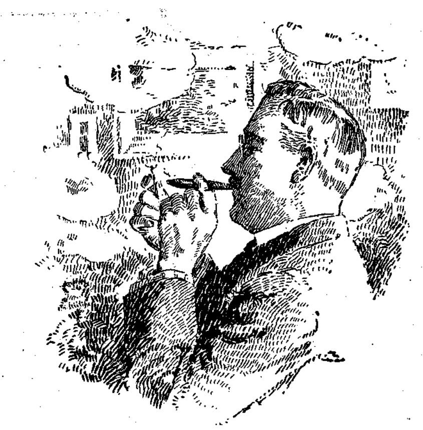

A Mildly Militant Cigar —what's that?

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glass was removed from the churches; the rest was pulverized. Altars were torn down, sacred vessels looted, and the walls dynamited. Cottages were pulled down by horses, while their owners wept. . . . . .

"Péronne was a shell; Bapaume, a sad ruin. Chauny was utterly destroyed, its people left standing in the open behind the outposts, and many died before rescue. Noyon was looted, but suffered less; the cathedral was left standing, but even the bronze Christ was torn from the cross and carried off, with the organ, bells, and images. Two chapels were befouled and mottoed in the frequent type of German humor. . . . . .

"Villages were burned in hundreds. Only 45,052 of the inhabitants were left, ragged and starving among their ruined homes. Their money was taken, as were all supplies left by the American Relief Commission. All women from sixteen to thirty-five were carried off, ostensibly to labor, but the world will gasp with horror when the full story is written. Hundreds of young girls had been debauched by officers, and these pitiful victims were then by unwritten law the property of the soldiers. Special houses of ill-fame, legally controlled, were filled by the victims of vicious orgies. Hungry and unprotected, other women became victims to conditions. In many outlying strongholds girls were kept caged—white slaves maintained for the garrison."

Mr. Musgrave writes, on every page, as if sure of all his facts. Indeed, he says in his Introduction that the basis of his pages is "personal observation widened by a collection of facts gathered for three years from unusual sources—bivouacs, hospitals, prisoner convoys, and neutral points close to the enemy's frontier." He has given us a continuous, well-digested, and really connected story.

Kellogg, Vernon. Fighting Starvation in Belgium. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. x–220. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Belgium and northern France we may not forget if we would, and would not if we could. Patient and inflexible under the heel of the Prussian, Belgium suffered woes that are sanctified by the indomitable courage and endurance of her sons and daughters—the men, women, and children of all ages in the most densely populated country in Europe. This book is a warning "lest we forget."

The present is not a history but a sketch of the C. R. B. (Commission for Relief in Belgium). It is, however, a sketch so generously limned as to omit no detail that is necessary to portray the situation that produced the need, the intensity of that need, the immensity of the organization and work of supply, the obstacles met and overcome—international and local—and the world-wide sympathy and help which came to the victims of Teutonic barbarism. The author was in the work as Assistant Director from May, 1915, till September, 1915, then as Director or Director-General afterward. He therefore speaks with fullest authority. Moreover, he uses a restraint in utterance and reserve in statement that are balanced by a frankness and impartiality that to the skilled reader reveal twice as much as is said. There is also an endeavor to do justice to all concerned—the suffering Belgians, the masterful and domineering Germans, the diplomatic difficulties encountered from the Allies interested in blocking supplies to Teutons, and the generosity and sympathy of donors of supplies and money, including DIGEST readers. We learn how Germans tried to make the feeding of the Belgians contingent upon raising the blockade by the Allied fleets; and how the Allies feared and opposed lest relief of the Belgians victual the Teutons. It is all a wonderful story, showing that Mr. Hoover's present appointment is justified by the splendid work done by him and his splendid corps "over there." There is not a dry page in the book. It is one of the indispensable war-volumes, recording what is indelible in history of cold atrocity and the efforts somewhat to alleviate it.

Clark, Arthur Tillotson. To Bagdad with the British. 8vo, pp. xiv–295. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net. Postage, 14 cents.

Not often does a man leave college in the middle of his course, become a factor in big events, and write an interesting book before he would have graduated had he remained to finish his education. President Hibben, of Princeton, where Mr. Clark began his college course in 1914, introduces the volume, and tells us that the author had left his place with the Y. M. C. A. (with which organization he labored in Mesopotamia) to go into the United States Aviation Corps, where he now is. Mr. Clark's book is a tale of adventure and service. He felt so keenly the opportunity which was offered that he was alive both to the romance that attaches in history to the land of the Tigris and Euphrates and to the anomaly of machine guns and gunboats in the countries where the Sargons, Sennacherib, *et al.*, led their hosts with shield, spear, and arrows. His story covers Townshend's disastrous campaign which led to Kut-el-Amara, and that which has so gloriously retrieved the disaster. He has, for a youngster, a remarkably keen eye for picturesque and salient features, as well as for the deeper and more significant essentials that govern in the present conflict. The result is an unusually readable book, with an intrinsic interest that never flags, imbued with the spirit of service given with all the zeal of youth. The author has much good to say of the Tommies and of the Indians fighting beside them, a great deal that is not good of the Arabs, and a little concerning the ill-will between Turks and Teutons. Evidently the German is little liked by any of his allies, unless we except the Bulgars—there "seems to be a reason" in the nature of the Teuton. The volume is generously and interestingly illustrated.

Train, Arthur. The Earthquake. Pp. 307. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

This is not a novel, but the record of what happened in one typical American family as a result of the shock and lessons of the great world-war. John Stanton, a Wall Street broker, had been in the Orient for nearly a year with his wife and daughter, in pursuit of health, when suddenly there came from his son Jack at college the startling news that he was going to Plattsburg. Health or no health, Stanton determined to return to the States and there found everything changed, his income reduced by fifteen thousand a year, his business destroyed, his business associates either in the war or working for the Government, and both society and ideals fundamentally changed. The history of this one typical family, its economies and reconstruction, is the history of conditions dealing with the vital problems that confront the country and each of us. As each one makes his own needs subservient to those of the country, we are given a very earnest and serious account of causes and desirable results. "The war has made us discriminate between meanness and thrift and is doing a lot to wipe out the distrust of wealth." There are vital lessons for

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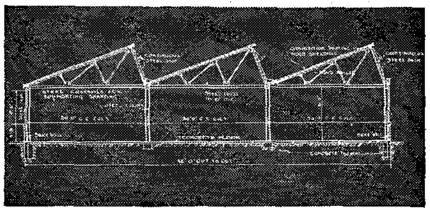
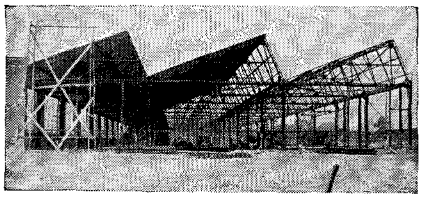


Cross-Section of Austin Co. Standard No. 4 Furnished in any number of bays 30 x 20 feet.



Austin No. 4 Standard built for S. S. E. Motor Co., Philadelphia. Level suspension for shaft-hangers is provided.

Showing light, airy interior of Standard No. 4. The saw tooth sash are top-hung; they open by means of sash-operators.

AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS

the willing as well as the overconfident. "War is teaching the women that the only thing that counts is delivering the goods." Jack's manly utterances and his broadening outlook on life's duties add pathos and seriousness to the book, which inspires all who live in the new America to new service, new achievements, and new sacrifice for ideals.

Einstein, Lewis. Inside Constantinople. A Diplomatist's Diary during the Dardanelles Expedition. April–September, 1915. Pp. 291. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

From a previous residence of three years in Constantinople, Mr. Einstein was familiar with conditions there when sent as a special agent of the State Department to assist the American Ambassador then in charge of Allied interests in Turkey. He ventured to keep a diary during the perilous months of his stay, which now casts much light upon the Turco-German situation when British forces were attempting Constantinople's capture. He was on intimate terms with the Italian, the German, and the Austrian representatives; and what he set down from day to day, of his conversations with them and others, and of his own observations, has often a direct bearing upon conditions which yet obtain. More than fifty pages, covering the month of July, are devoted largely to the Armenian massacres, "which," he says in his preface, "were officially styled deportations, undertaken under the plea of military necessity. But the military direction was German, and the latter will find it difficult to escape the gravest blame for acquiescence in a crime which far surpasses in its horror even the crime of Belgium."

Azan, Lieut.-Col. Paul, Litt.D. The Warfare of To-day. Translated by Maj. Julian L. Coolidge, U. S. A. With illustrations. Pp. 352. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50 net. Postage, 15 cents.

In this well-made volume a thoroughly educated French soldier writes of how warfare is conducted to-day, or should be, to win victory. It is a book for the soldier in the ranks and the officer in command. "What is a soldier?" its author asks. And he answers:

> "He is a man who is ready to give up his liberty because he recognizes that his superiors have the right to dispose of all his powers of mind and body. He is ready to sacrifice his life if that be necessary for the safety of his country. These two feelings, the spirit of discipline and the spirit of sacrifice, are the cornerstones of the military profession."

All the things that need be known, in order to make sacrifice compensating to the country that provides the soldier, and to make the officer also fit, are herein clearly set forth in a style admirable for its clearness and for the humane disposition which inspires it.

Buchan, John. Nelson's History of the War. Volume XVII. From the Opening of the Roumanian Campaign to the Change of Government in Russia. Volume XVIII. From the German Overtures for Peace to the American Declaration of War. London, Edinburgh, and New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd. 60 cents each per volume. Postage, 10 cents.

These two volumes add emphasis to the fine impression created by their predecessors in a work which ranks easily first among attempted histories of the Great War now in progress. They are well written, and as impartial as any such work probably can be. The early pages of Volume XVIII afford a very clear statement of America's attitude toward peace, when Germany's overtures began; and their analysis of President Wilson's thinking and purpose appears to be altogether fair and correct. Both volumes are admirable in their groupings; and each covers a series of groups, in the East and in the West, of war-operations, highly eventful and of great interest. The Appendices include much valuable matter concerning the British at Saloniki, German and American peace notes, etc.

Redier, Lieut. Antoine. Comrades in Courage. Pp. 529. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40. Postage, 12 cents.

This is one of the sanest, most thoughtful products of war-literature, entirely free from hysterical ravings and bitterness. The young French lieutenant gives us the benefit of his reflections on duty, liberty, strength, bravery, and honor, touching, occasionally, on lighter phases of warfare, but mostly it is a revelation of the convictions forced on him by war-conditions and the experiences through which he passed in the trenches and other lines of service. "The prestige of glory has replaced that of gold; admiration of others, which elevates the soul, has been substituted for envy, which degrades it." "After all, it does not matter how much of resignation enters into the spirit of willingness in which one makes the sacrifice." He speaks with great sympathy of those who have the lowly tasks to perform and praises above all others the "engineers who work always for others, without the redeeming feature of the ability to fight back." Confidently he writes of the soul of the French nation and his faith in the ultimate victory of his beloved country, but he realizes of France that "for fifty years sophisms and alcohol have been distributed everywhere, and our past faults hang like weights on our arms, but we are a strong people, we *will* dominate the enemy." Our hearts beat in sympathy with these frank confessions and confident claims, and find profit and pleasure in a careful reading of every word. "Man becomes noble when he conquers his own cowardice." "And why do we fight? Solely to retain mastery of our own genius, to draw from it noble joys and just profits when we have once more become wise."

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Nexo, Martin Anderson. Pelle, the Conqueror. Vol. I. and Vol. II. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Each $2 net. Postage, 16 cents each.

Part I of this comprehensive work includes "Boyhood" and "Apprenticeship"; Part II, "The Great Struggle" and "Victory." As a whole, it is said to be autobiographical and has the charm always imparted by rich imagination, wide sympathy, and penetrative insight into the sordid lives of the working people whom the writer has known from within, and whom he loves. Pelle's life-history is also the history of the birth and growth of the labor movement, its dawning consciousness of rights and its strength in attaining them. "Boyhood" introduces us to the eight-year-old Pelle at "Stone Farm" with his devoted father "Lasse," as herdsmen, and portrays the open-air life of a provincial district with startling realism, by turns fascinating and repulsive, and casts an illuminating light on the development and growth of the young lad as he "finds himself." "Apprenticeship" carries him to a larger Danish town, where he becomes a shoemaker and learns to adapt himself to the throbbing life about him, and linked here, as always, to vividly pictured characters by bonds of varied relationships.

Then come life in Copenhagen, his education, and his struggle against the injustices of employers and his intimate life in the seething "Ark" (a wonderfully powerful pen-picture), culminating in his love, marriage, and the unavoidable vicissitudes of life. Neither life nor love runs smoothly for the leader of the socialistic labor movement. We follow him through thrilling and sensational events until he is finally imprisoned by his capitalistic opponents, but in Part IV. Pelle emerges "The Conqueror" from the prison-bars of his body, mind, and soul and succeeds in establishing a "Garden City" for the benefit of his fellow workers, his own loved ones, and his dearest friends. All types of working humanity are described. The author does not spare the searching revelations of truth even tho betraying revolting details. The key-note is the tragedy and triumph of the poor, almost Russian in its terrible realism and characterized by high literary qualities, comprehensive perspicacity, and deep appreciation of the problems, temptations, and tragedies of the poor. The characters are developed with the sure and convincing touch of a participant and a keen-eyed spectator, who makes us see "tragedies behind little comedies and comedies behind little tragedies."

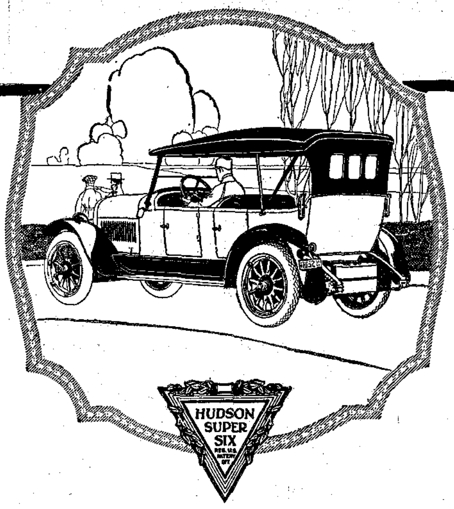
Blum, Mlle. Alice. An Oral French Method. New York: George H. Doran Company. Pp. xvi–337. $2 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Mlle. Blum's novel method of teaching spoken French should appeal to the many who read the language with fluency and enjoyment but never can make themselves understood when attempting the simplest conversation. The author points out that, as music demands the study of notes, French demands a study of sounds. Colloquially described, she divides them into "up-stairs sounds" and "down-stairs sounds." As an aid to correct pronunciation, we have photographs of the human face showing the expression that should accompany the utterance of certain letters or syllables. The especial value of the book, it would seem, is that when used by a teacher, and the author herself practises the method, it serves as instruction to large groups at one time. The method has received the approval of many distinguished persons, including former Ambassador Herrick, President Hibben of Princeton University; Mr. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, and René Doumic, Member of the French Academy and editor of the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, who says in a letter to the author: "I have greatly admired the excellence of your system. It is so practical, so complete, overcoming all difficulties."

Passages from the Journal of Thomas Russell Sullivan, 1891-1903. Pp. 245. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2. Postage, 18 cents.

This volume really deserves something of the comment made by Mr. Sullivan on the "Journal" of Sir Walter Scott: "Familiarity with it would be a liberal education, for appreciation of it is needed; coinage in the brain as well as in the pocket." Mr. Sullivan, as author, poet, and dramatist, had an intimate acquaintance with almost every one famous in art, music, and literature. His record of daily experiences takes us constantly among celebrities, and is filled with reminiscent stories of the well known. It makes constant allusion to events and people of great importance. Of his own writings, his favorite is "Maestro Ambrogio," but the world often rates both "The Last Rembrandt" and "Out of New England Granite" higher. His style is conversational and epistolary, direct, and easy. His world was one of fascination. The book will charm readers who are interested in literary and artistic Boston of the years 1891 to 1903.

Hudson Super-Six Four-Passenger Phaeton—note the new square line effect



There are ten different body types on the Hudson this year

Now a Finer Super-Six

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Stock cars proved performance, endurance and reliability as no other car had ever done.

Those tests were made for two reasons:

First, and naturally, the intent was to get advertising for the car. Thus motorists learned as they never could have learned otherwise the character of Super-Six performance.

The other purpose was that Hudson engineers might learn how to build an even better Super-Six.

They had the additional advantage of knowing how the thousands of cars bought by individuals were performing.

And so now in the new series is offered an even better Super-Six. In the smoothness of its operation, and the manner in which it will answer to every service demand without giving the owner undue mechanical concern, it is another long step forward in automobile design and construction.

The first Super-Six possessed all that Hudson engineers knew at that time.

No experience with the cars known up to that time could have helped to make the Super-Six better than it was.

And since the Super-Six opened a new field in motor car design, it was to it that Hudson engineers had to turn to learn how to improve it.

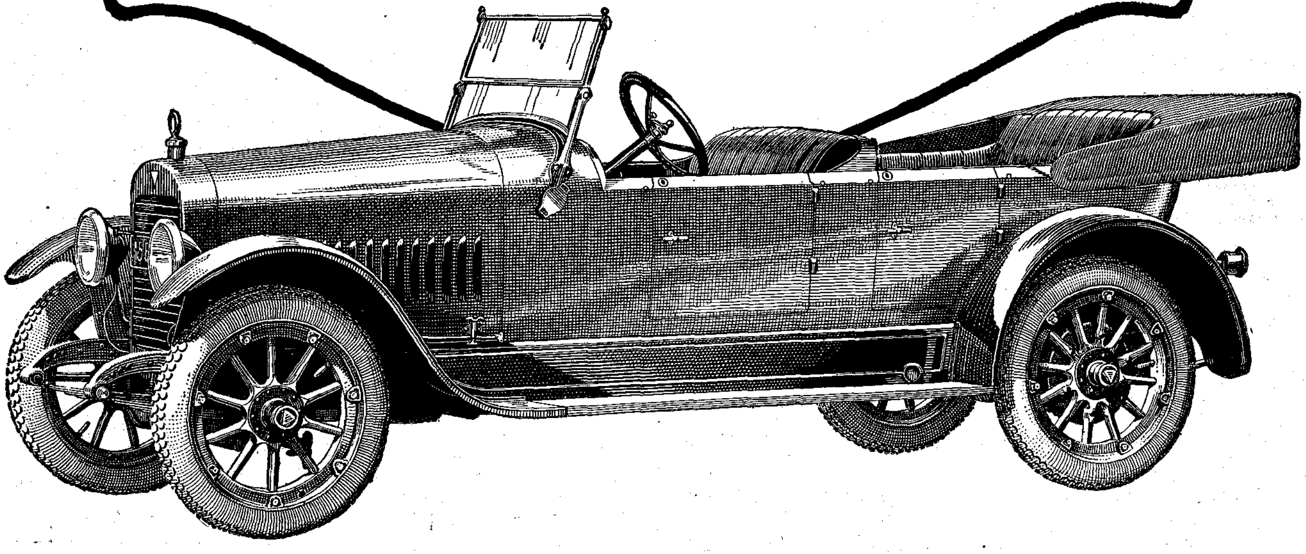
That they have done wonders to the present series over those of the earlier production must be recognized by anyone who has ever driven the two models.

For instance, there is greater endurance and greater reliability in the new Super-Six.

From the very first the policy has been to make the Super Six the perfected ideal car. That called for the finest materials, the finest workmanship. This you will realize by examining the new body styles. They represent the very best in every detail. And you can better appreciate it by the enduring, carefree way in which it will run under every condition.

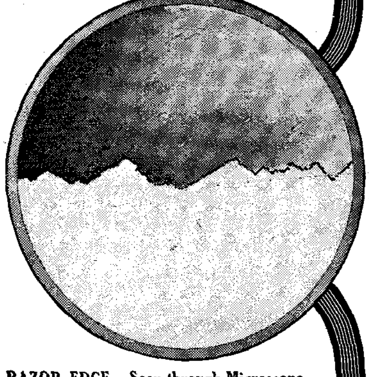
There are ten different body types of these new series Hudson super Super-Sixes.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan



Can Rust be Invisible?

Yes—to the naked eye—just as germs are. Did you ever see a germ except through a microscope?



GERMS. Seen through Microscope

RAZOR EDGE. Seen through Microscope

Not so long ago people didn't believe in germs—because germs couldn't be seen. Some men still think a razor edge doesn't rust—because the rust is invisible to the naked eye.

One look through a microscope establishes a firm belief in the existence of germs—and razor rust. The powerful lens reveals a razor edge as it really is—*not smooth* but composed of irregular saw-like teeth.

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absolutely prevents rust—makes self-shaving quicker, easier, far pleasanter. Do this before and after each shave: Moisten thumb and forefinger with a drop or two of 3-in-One Oil—then draw the blade between them. That's all. Simple, isn't it? But it makes a world of difference in the shave.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW THE "VINDICTIVE" TWISTED THE DRAGON'S TAIL AT ZEEBRUGGE

As the old cruiser *Vindictive* started for the dash for Zeebrugge on April 22, Admiral Keyes signaled, "St. George for England!" And Captain Carpenter of the *Vindictive* replied: "May we give the dragon's tail a d——d good twist!" While the "dragon" officially reports that the tail-torturing "enterprise was frustrated," the Englishmen who took part in the daring raid on the German submarine base are convinced that it was in every way a mightily effective piece of twisting. In our account of the battle last week we quoted briefly from an account given by officers on the *Vindictive*. Captain Carpenter's own story is now available and we reprint it as follows from an Associated Press dispatch:

> Our chief purpose in the expedition was to distract the attention of the battery while the block-ships ran in, especially the battery of eleven-inch guns, which occupied a commanding position at the tip of the mole. Our ship was elaborately prepared for the business of landing soldiers on the mole, which is of stone, forty feet high and fifteen feet above the *Vindictive's* top deck at the state of the tide when the attack took place.
>
> We had a special superstructure over the upper deck and three long gangways, or "brows," which were designed to take the men up to the level of the mole as soon as we got alongside. Exactly according to plan, we ran alongside the mole, approaching it on the port side, where we were equipped with specially built buffers of wood two feet wide.
>
> As there was nothing for us to tie up to we merely dropt anchor there, while the *Daffodil* kept us against the mole, with her nose against the opposite side of our ship. In the fairly heavy sea two of our three gangways were smashed, but the third held and 500 men swarmed up this on to the mole. This gangway was two feet wide and thirty feet long.
>
> The men who went up included 300 marines and 150 storming seamen from the *Vindictive* and fifty or so from the *Daffodil*. They carried hand-grenades and Lewis guns. No Germans succeeded in appoaching the gangway, but a hard hand-to-hand fight took place about 200 yards up the mole toward the shore.
>
> The *Vindictive's* bow was pointed toward the shore, so the bridge got the full effect of enemy fire from the shore batteries. One shell exploded against the pilot-house, killing nearly all its ten occupants. Another burst in the fighting top, killing a lieutenant and eight men who were doing excellent work with two pompoms and four machine guns.
>
> The battery of eleven-inch guns at the end of the mole was only 300 yards away and it kept trying to reach us. The shore batteries also were diligent. Only a few German shells hit our hull, because it was well protected by the wall of the mole, but the upper structure, masts, stacks, and ventilators, showed above the wall and were riddled. A considerable proportion of our casualties were caused by splinters from these upper works.
>
> Meanwhile the *Daffodil* continued to push us against the wall. If the *Daffodil* had failed to do this none of the members of the landing party would have been able to return to the ship.

Twenty-five minutes after the *Vindictive* had reached the wall the first block-ship passed in and headed for the canal. Two others followed in leisurely fashion while we kept up the fight on the mole. One of the block-ships stranded outside of the canal, but the two others got two or three hundred yards inside, where they were successfully sunk across the entrance.

One difficulty we had in preparing this expedition was that we could not have open practise of what we contemplated doing for fear the enemy might get information of the plan. Our preparation, therefore, was limited to a certain amount of intensive training at night fighting and bombing, while officers were carefully drilled in dealing with exigencies likely to occur.

All the men were tuned up to a high pitch, and it was with very anxious hearts that we waited for a suitable time to strike, knowing that every day we waited there was a greater chance of our secret leaking out.

Fifteen minutes after the *Vindictive* arrived alongside the mole our submarine exploded under the viaduct connecting the mole with the mainland. The Germans had sent a considerable force to this viaduct as soon as the submarine arrived and these men were gathered on the viaduct attacking our submersible with machine guns.

When the explosion occurred the viaduct and Germans were blown up together. The crew of the submarine, consisting of six men, escaped on board a dingey to a motor-launch.

Early in the fighting a German shell knocked out our howitzer which had been getting in some good shots on a big German seaplane station on the mole half a mile away. This is the largest seaplane station in Belgium. Unfortunately, our other guns could not be brought to bear effectively upon it. The shell which disabled the howitzer killed all the members of the gun-crew. Many men also were killed by a German shell which hit the mole close to our ship and scattered fragments of steel and stone among the marines assembling on the deck around the gangway.

The German fire was very hot all the time we lay alongside the mole. At times the German guns reached as high as forty shots per minute. During the hottest part of the fighting I left my station in the flame-house and went all around the ship to see how things were going. The spirit of the men was excellent. All they asked was—"Are we winning?"

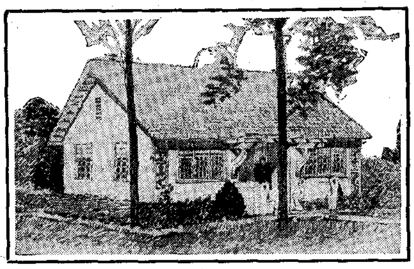
Half an hour after the block-ships went in we received the signal to withdraw. The *Vindictive's* siren was blown and the men returned from all parts of the mole and thronged down the gangway. We put off after having laid alongside just about an hour.

The *Vindictive* was provided with plenty of defensive equipment in case the Germans attempted to board her.

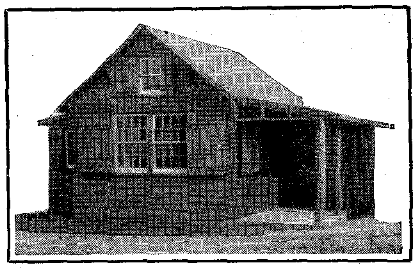
"You never saw men more startled than the Germans when we rushed the mole defenses," declared a seaman of the *Vindictive* to a representative of the New York *Evening Sun*. He continued:

"Evidently they were so taken aback they lost their heads and didn't know what to do.

"Their shooting was pretty rotten. They fired several hundred shells from all sorts of guns, but luckily most of them went wild. Some of them went over our ships and some on either side, but few found their mark. I should think that what happened was



THATCH MODEL



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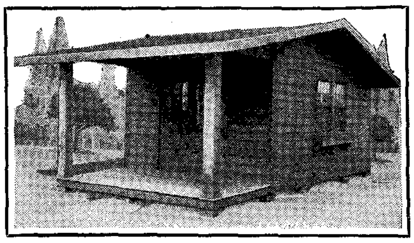

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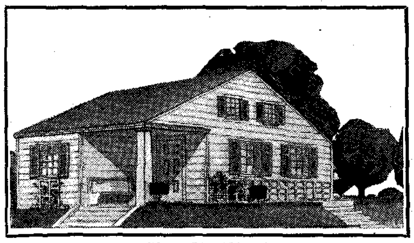

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—*Boston Herald, April 6, 1918.*

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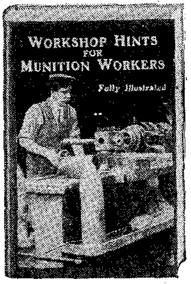

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

that the German gunners must have become jumpy when they found what was happening.

"Our landing parties had a rough time passing from the ship to the mole as they were under a heavy fire from quick-firing guns. But we got the Germans on the mole with flame-throwers and bombs.

"Then our raiding parties, well equipped with explosives, set about blowing up the German guns and everything else of military value they could reach.

"We kept this going for about an hour.

"There was a great din, in the meantime, caused by the guns. Ours bombarded the Germans and theirs bombarded us. Between the sound of the heavier guns could be heard the rattle of the machine guns and the explosion of bombs.

"High above these sounds could be heard the terrific detonations caused by our destruction parties who were going about destroying everything German.

"Everywhere you turned were flames and noise and confusion.

"We lost some good officers and comrades, but it seems marvelous that our losses weren't much higher."

The *Vindictive*, it seems, was badly injured and her steering-gear was nearly wrecked, yet she made her way out from the mole under her own steam.

An official Admiralty narrative, published after the preparation of our article of last week, pays a tribute to Wing-Commander Brock, who devised the effective smoke-screen which enabled the *Vindictive* to come close to the Zeebrugge mole wrapt in a cloak of invisibility. This able and gallant officer was unfortunately killed in the fighting. The writer of the Admiralty story, which we take from the columns of the New York *Times*, tells how the two officers chosen to lead the landing party were killed before the word to assault was given. Many were killed and wounded as they crowded up the gangways. A lieutenant "had his arm shot away by shell on the lower deck and lay in darkness while the storming parties trod him under"—

> He was recognized and dragged aside by the commander. He raised his remaining arm in greetings. "Good luck to you!" he called as the rest of the stormers hastened by, "good luck!"
>
> The lower deck was a shambles as the commander made the rounds of the ship, yet those wounded and dying raised themselves to cheer as he made his tour.

The official narrative describes the effective support given to the *Vindictive* by the Liverpool ferry-boats *Iris* and *Daffodil*, and tells of the slaughter on their decks. It then relates the operations of the three block-ships, to which the rest was subsidiary, but of which little was said in the early dispatches from England. To quote:

> The *Thetis* came first, steaming into a tornado of shells from great batteries ashore. All her crew, save a remnant who remained to steam her in and sink her, already had been taken off her by a ubiquitous motor-launch, but the remnant spared hands enough to keep her four guns going. It was hers to show the road to the *Intrepid* and the *Iphigenia*, who followed.

She cleared a string of armed barges which defends the channel from the tip of the mole, but had the ill fortune to foul one of her propellers upon a net defense which flanks it on the shore side.

The propeller gathered in the net and rendered her practically unmanageable. Shore batteries found her and pounded her unremittingly. She bumped into the bank, edged off, and found herself in the channel again still some hundreds of yards from the mouth of the canal in practically a sinking condition. As she lay she signaled invaluable directions to others, and her commander, R. S. Sneyd, also accordingly blew charges and sank her. Motor-launches under Lieutenant H. Littleton raced alongside and took off her crew. Her losses were five killed and five wounded.

Intrepid, smoking like a volcano and with all her guns blazing, followed. Her motor-launch had failed to get alongside outside the harbor, and she had men enough for anything. Straight into the canal she steered. Her smoke blowing back from her into the *Iphigenia's* eyes so that the latter was blinded, and going a little wild rammed a dredger with her barge moored beside it which lay at the western arm of the canal. She was not clear, tho, and entered the canal pushing the barge before her. It was then that a shell hit the steam connections of her whistle and the escape of steam which followed drove off some of the smoke and let her see what she was doing.

Lieut. Stuart Bonham Carter, commanding the *Intrepid*, placed the nose of his ship neatly on the mud of the western bank, ordered his crew away and blew up his ship by switches in the chart-room. Four dull bumps were all that could be heard and immediately afterward there arrived on deck the engineer, who had been in the engine-room during the explosion, and reported that all was as it should be.

Lieut. E. W. Bullyard Leake, commanding the *Iphigenia*, beached her according to arrangement on the eastern side, blew her up, saw her drop nicely across the canal, and left her with her engines still going to hold her in position till she should have bedded well down on the bottom.

According to the latest reports from air observation two old ships, with their holds full of concrete, are lying across the canal in a V position, and it is probable that the work they set out to do has been accomplished and that the canal is effectively blocked. A motor-launch, under Lieut. P. T. Deane, had followed them in to bring away the crews and waited further up the canal toward the mouth against the western bank.

Lieut. Bonham Carter, having sent away his boats, was reduced to a Carley float, an apparatus like an exaggerated life-buoy with the floor of a grating. Upon contact with the water it ignited a calcium flare and he was adrift in the uncanny illumination with a German machine gun a few hundred yards away giving him its undivided attention. What saved him was possibly the fact that the defunct *Intrepid* still was emitting huge clouds of smoke which it had been worth nobody's while to turn. He managed to catch a rope, as the motor-launch started, and was towed for a while till he was observed and taken on board.

An important feature of the Zeebrugge raid was the work of the submarine men, who drove an old under-sea fighter laden with explosives against the mole, thus blowing up a great section of the structure. One of the volunteers who helped in this

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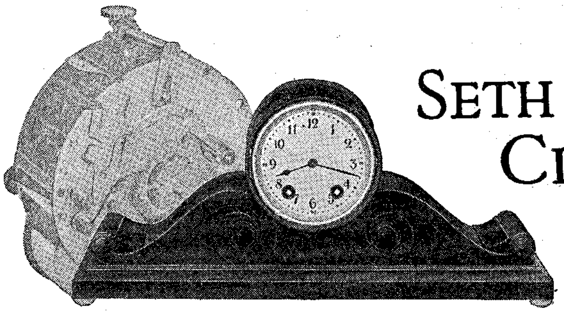

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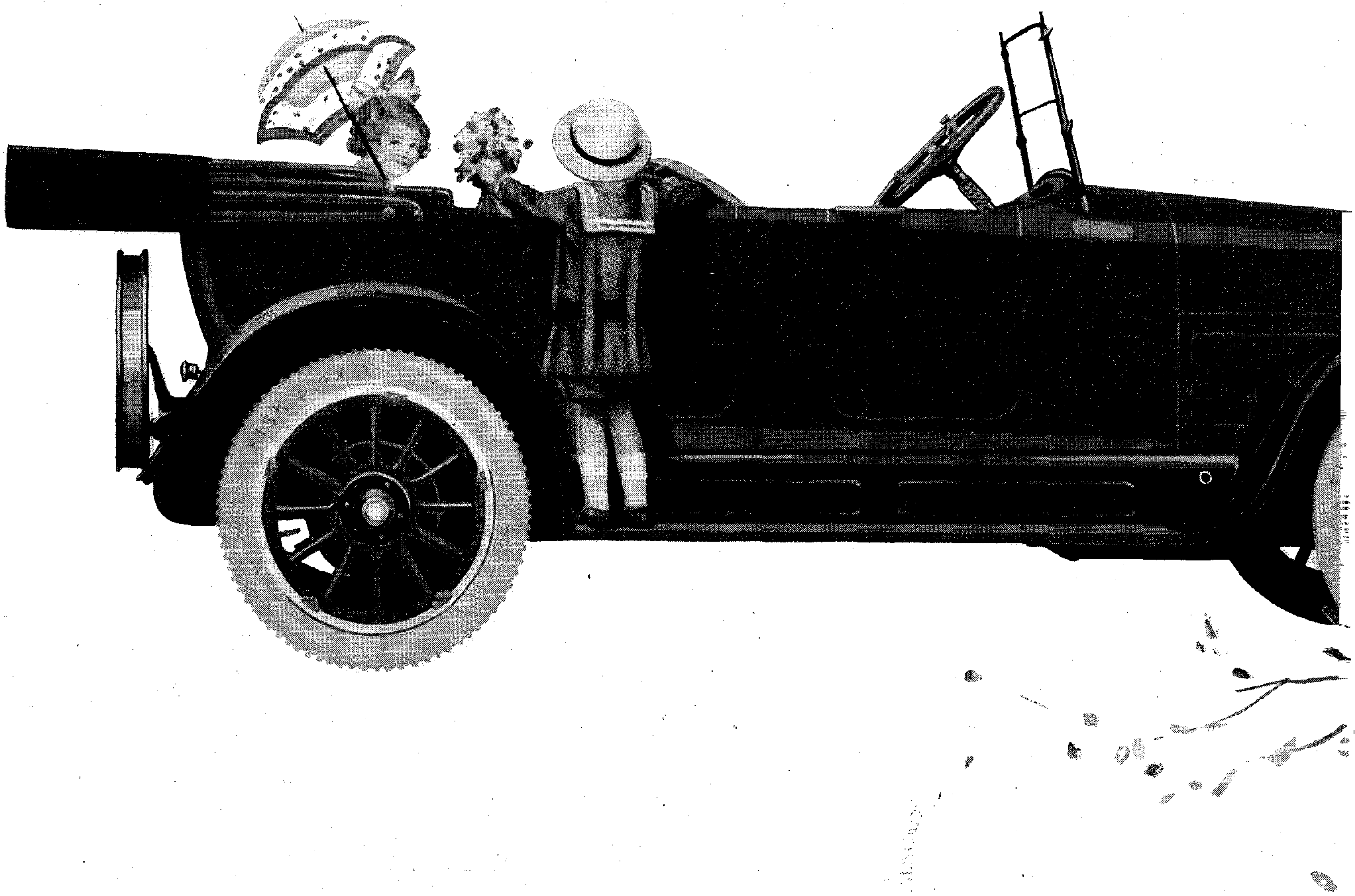

Model 90—Everything F

Follow this infallible test in the selection of your car, based upon the experiences of tens of thousands of car owners—

—who unanimously agree these five essentials are imperative for complete satisfaction;

First for consideration, if not first in importance, is the *Appearance* of your car.

Consult your wife and she will agree this Overland Model 90 leaves nothing to be desired, with its big-car stylish design, correct color scheme and exquisite finish.

Performance is the foundation of every car's reason for existence.

It is the powerful, sweet-running motor, and efficient performance of this easy-to-handle Model 90 that, more than anything else, is responsible for its great popularity.

More than 100,000 are already sold.

It is sparing with fuel and saving of tires and, above all, is consistent and adequate.

Its control is convenient and simple.

Women find this Model 90 especially handy to drive because of its easy-to-operate clutch, its narrow turning radius and because it is simple to handle.

The longer you drive, the greater grows the necessity for comfort. This is why the *Comfort* of the Model 90 is best appreciated by veteran motorists. Experience teaches that nothing can do more to spoil satisfaction in a car than the absence of comfort.

Model 90 has wide, extra cushioned seats, deep upholstery, spacious interior, ample leg room, cantilever springs,

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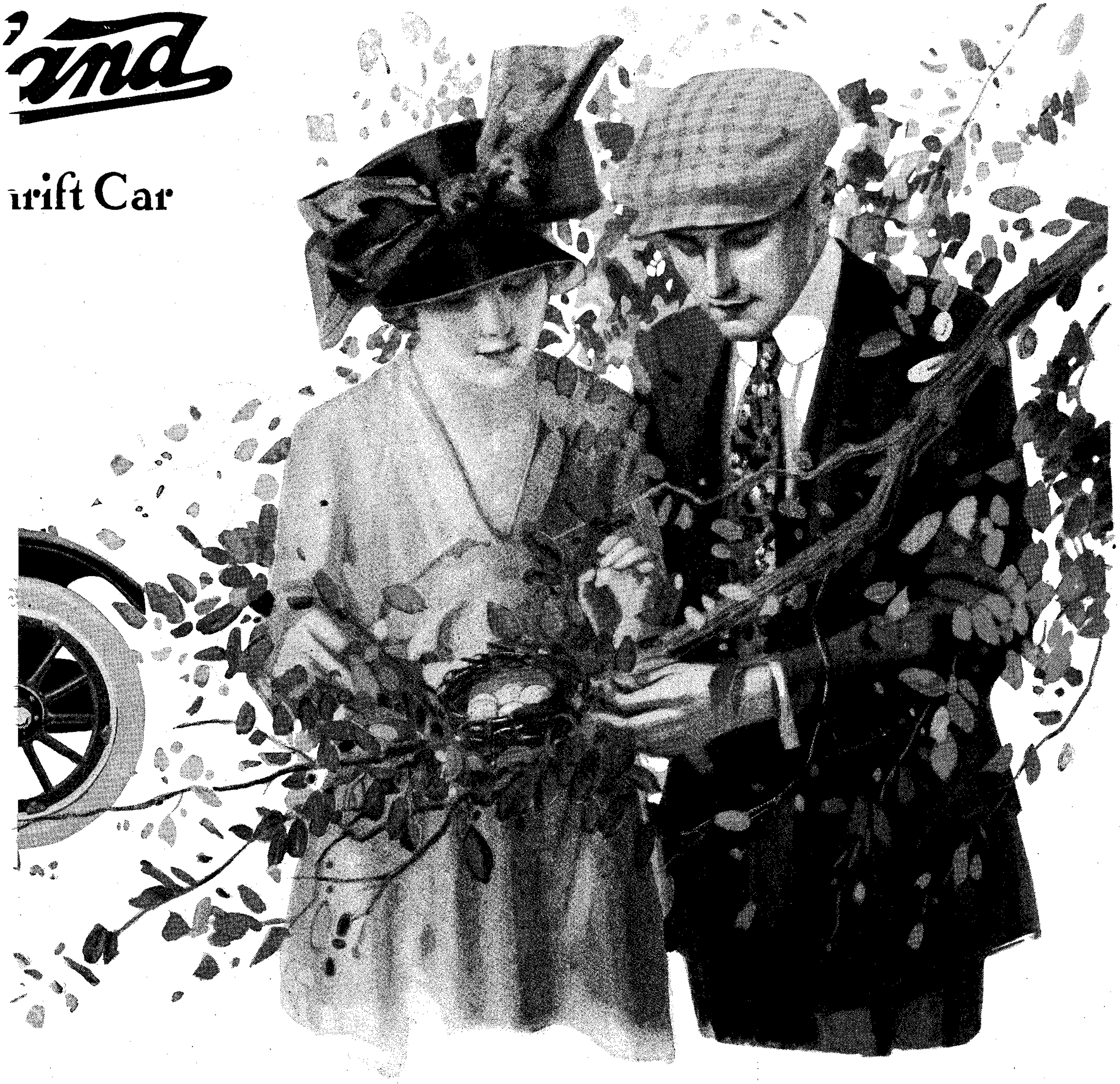

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ıd large tires, non-skid rear. These ctors combined with the scientific stribution of weight produce maxıum comfort.

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With one you can commandeer time. With one you can exact the greatest amount of work out of a day.

With one you can save hours and energy, benefit your health and make your life richer and fuller.

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dangerous adventure thus tells the story in a dispatch to the New York *Times:*

> We had a surface trip right across escorted by other forces, and by the help of smoke clouds we got right in and were able to drive her almost right up, before we were discovered, to the wall of the mole. It was tricky work and there was not much time to think about it, as we had to work exactly to a time-table of seconds, and if anything had gone wrong—well, good-by.
>
> But we got her up there all right. I can't tell you what the submarine was filled up with, but it was something much worse than T. N. T. Everything had to be fixt in a few seconds, and just as we got up the Germans managed to spot us, putting a search-light full on us. Then we had to get away through a hot time. We only had a little dingey, which we had to get out while machine guns and rifles were firing hard on us from everywhere, but we tumbled in and had just got off a little way when the submarine blew up. It did the job all right, I can tell you. It almost capsized us, but we hung on, altho two or three were wounded, and soon a motor-launch picked us up, and after a bit a destroyer took us in charge.
>
> It was a great time, and I wouldn't have missed it. . . . I shall not forget what I saw and heard. The gun-fire was hellish on each side. I got a bullet in the thigh, which came right through the boat first, fortunately, before it hit me.

MASTER MINDS WHO WILL SPEED UP OUR SEA- AND AIR-FLEETS

At seventeen, John D. Ryan was selling calico in one of the chain of general merchandise stores run by his uncle in the mining district of Michigan. At twenty-five he was selling lubricating oil through the Rocky Mountain section from Montana to Mexico, and at thirty-five he was in charge of the affairs of the Amalgamated Copper Company, and engaged in a battle royal with one Fritz Augustus Heinze, who then occupied the copper throne. Ryan joggled him off, and to-day, at fifty-three, he controls the Anaconda Copper Company, of which he is president, and which contributed $1,000,000 to the war-fund of the National Red Cross, of which Ryan is a member.

When Heinze was so well beaten that he was anxious to dispose of his copper interests to the Amalgamated, Ryan's dealings with the man who had previously controlled the copper output of Montana were spiced with humor. Heinze was fearful that the miners would hear that he was preparing to sell out, for he had promised to fight their battles if they would stand by him. So all his negotiations with Ryan were carried on *sub rosa.* He never met Ryan except in the most out-of-the-way places. They never visited one another's offices, nor entered the same building by the same door, and the most important meeting of the series that resulted in Ryan acquiring the Heinze properties was held in Providence, R. I.—quite a distance from the firing-line.

The departure of Heinze from the field permitted Ryan to wash his hands of political campaigning, and to devote himself exclusively to the development of the Amalgamated's increased properties.

But this is only one of Ryan's achievements. Without money, technical education, or financial training he had won his way before reaching middle age to the part ownership of a string of banks, had built the most remarkable electric power enterprise in the land, and was a director in many big financial and industrial organizations of the country.

That's Ryan, the man selected to speed up the construction of Uncle Sam's air-fleet. As chairman of the cooperative committee on copper of the National Council of Defense he is well known in Washington. But he is a modest man, and does not care to talk about his own achievements. Says a writer in *Leslie's:*

> Recently I asked Mr. Ryan to tell me something about his achievements for the inspiration of younger men.
>
> "No!" replied Mr. Ryan, holding up both hands in protest. "You can not write a picturesque story about me, picturing me sweating in miner's togs at the bottom of a shaft, for I never did a day's mining in my life. I wasn't a prodigy at school, and I haven't worked harder than lots of other men."
>
> "Then do you want me to assume that you have got where you are because of influence—"
>
> "Influence!" broke in Mr. Ryan. "Influence is the worst handicap any young man can have. It tends to make him feel he need not exert himself to his full capacity, and has a bad effect upon him. When other workmen learn that one of their number has a pull with somebody higher up they look at him askance and the effect upon these other men is bad. Then the foreman, or whoever is over him, will either show him undue favors and push him into a position for which he is not fitted, or, if the boss is of a different stamp, he will hesitate to promote him even when he deserves it because the boss knows the others will think it is a case of favoritism. The effect, therefore, is bad upon the whole organization. When any young engineer or college graduate or anybody else comes to me asking for a letter to enable him to get a job at our works I say to him just what I have told you."

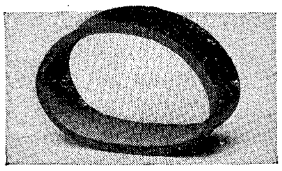
Ryan comes of good old mining stock. His father discovered what are now known as the Copper Range Mines of the Lake Superior district. Of the career of the copper king *Leslie's* says:

> Shortly after John was born, at Hancock, Michigan, on October 10, 1864, the family moved to the Calumet & Hecla mine. Mining, however, had no particular attraction for the boy. His parents desired him to go to college, but he preferred to begin work. When seventeen he entered one of a number of general merchandise stores in the copper district of Michigan which were owned by an uncle. For eight years the future copper magnate weighed sugar, measured calico, and wrapt up parcels behind the counter, working, as was then the custom, a full round of the clock daily. From this uncle, who was the leading merchant in that part of the country, he picked up more or less business information and insight, but he had no ambitions to become a Marshall Field.
>
> When twenty-five he decided to try his luck in Denver. Fortune did not immediately smile on him. Month after month he looked in vain for a congenial job.
>
> "I was six months in Denver before I found employment to suit me—and I wasn't hard to suit either," was how he described his discouraging experience at this stage of his life. Then he got a start as a drummer, selling lubricating oil on the road. He traveled all over the Rocky Mountain section, from Montana to Mexico, knowing little or nothing of home life for several years.
>
> "It wasn't exactly a primrose path or rose-bed life," remarked Mr. Ryan, "but I was not married then and it was easier for me than it would have been for most other fellows, because my father was well known among mining people, and as miners move about a good deal I met friends of his all over and this helped me in my business. Among the good friends I met during that time was Marcus Daly, who was then building up the Anaconda organization. I sold him oils and in that way was thrown into contact with him."
>
> Mr. Ryan, contrary to the popular impression, never did a day's work for Daly in his life, nor did he work for Anaconda during Daly's lifetime. Daly did offer the hustling salesman employment on more than one occasion, but the offers were declined. The truth is that when Ryan was thirty he was not making and had never made more than $100 to $150 a month.
>
> When thirty-two he married Miss Nettie Gardner, of his native town. After that he apparently developed bigger ambitions, for when Marcus Daly died the oil salesman conceived the idea of obtaining an interest in the Daly chain of banks. He used his own savings and borrowed freely from friends to buy out various minority stockholders in the banks. This gave him general charge. The banks had been very profitable under Daly's management and they did not suffer any under Ryan's generalship.
>
> Ryan's removal from Denver to Montana as directing head of the powerful Daly financial institutions brought him into contact with all classes of the community. In the volcanic atmosphere then prevailing he must have handled himself better than he will admit, for within three years Henry H. Rogers, one of John D. Rockefeller's brainiest and most fearless partners, asked Ryan to take charge of the Amalgamated Copper Company's affairs in that State.
>
> The job was about as uninviting as any in the United States. Amalgamated had several fierce political fights on its hands; it was neck-deep in litigation with Fritz Augustus Heinze; labor conditions were unsettled and warlike, and the whole State was in a ferment, everybody being lined up either for or against one side or the other, Amalgamated or Heinze. The astute Rogers knew what he was doing when he picked Ryan to tackle the situation.

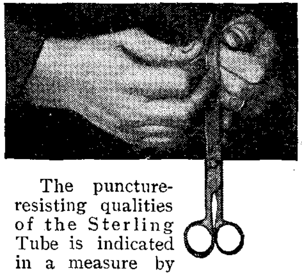
Ryan developed into a manager of men as well as mines, and in the first election after he took charge the Heinze faction was so soundly beaten that Ryan figured it would be a good time to talk peace. He opened negotiations to buy all Heinze properties in Montana, and, says *Leslie's:*

> Heinze was anxious to sell, but he wanted the deal arranged so as to create the impression that he was merely effecting a compromise and not selling out.

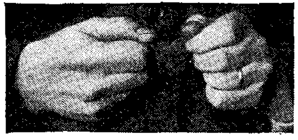
Why use Sterling Seamless Red Tubes?



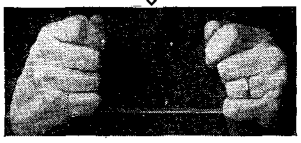
Sterling Red Tubes are unusually thick and unusually strong. The purity and high grade of the rubber used is proved by the fact that a section of it will float in water.



The puncture-resisting qualities of the Sterling Tube is indicated in a measure by the scissors test shown above.



In case of actual puncture, the hole in a Sterling Tube will not develop into a tear. The crossing of grains in the plies prevents such damage.



It is almost impossible to break a thin strip cut from a Sterling Tube.

STERLING Seamless Red Tubes are pure gum tubes—a section will float in water—only the very highest quality of pure rubber will float, and only the highest quality of rubber is fit to go into a tube which is expected to give service.

Each Sterling Tube is made of a sheet of rubber rolled over upon itself four times, producing a cross grained lamination, giving strength and toughness otherwise not procurable. (Do you know that there is a definite grain in a sheet of rubber—that it will tear more easily in one direction than in another?)

When a Sterling Tube is punctured, the air comes out of the hole, but the tube is not torn to pieces. Because of this, and because of the quality and thickness of the rubber, the tube can be repeatedly repaired. Because of the quality, the thickness, the lamination, Sterling Tubes stay alive for a long time. When they must be removed from the tire, they are not shapeless, dead, rotten things. Sterling Tubes exposed to light and air for five years have been found satisfactorily serviceable.

They are fairly high priced simply because the best quality of pure rubber gum is high priced. If you are going to make, or use, a thoroughly good, serviceable tube, you cannot get away from the cost. It is, practically all, right in the rubber.

Because of the method of construction, Sterling Tubes have no seam to split—a pin hole or air bubble in one thickness is covered by the other three, so there are no slow leaks. The splice, which in other tubes is the weakest point, is in Sterlings the strongest, because it is vulcanized, not cemented, and because the valve patch is vulcanized over the splice. (This is an exclusive, patented feature.)

WE suggest that you compare a Sterling Tube with others. We believe it is impossible to make a tube at any price, with any different material, or with different construction, that will give as many miles per dollar as will Sterling Tubes. They will make even a poor tire give better service.

A strong, tough, elastic tube strengthens the tire. It holds the air, which is as much a part of the tire as the rubber and cotton. It does not develop slow leaks, which make tires semi-flat for a few or many miles before you discover it—and a tire run flat, for only a few feet, may be damaged beyond recovery.

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Rutherford, New Jersey
Export Department: 44 Whitehall St., New York

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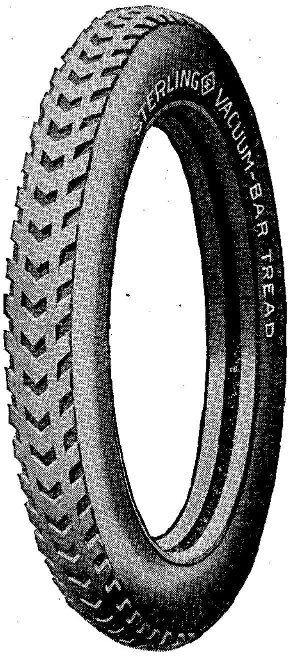
Our years of direct retail selling have given us a system which we know will be valuable to our dealers. Please address the home office.



The *Vacuum-Bar Tread* is a scientific non-skid that really *holds*. It is exclusively STERLING—patented. Ordinarily the non-skid feature will last through the guaranteed mileage.

Sterling Tires are made in both Cord and Fabric Types. They are guaranteed for 5000 miles (6000 miles on 30x3½ and 31x4 sizes.)

We own and operate direct factory sales branches in the following cities:

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CHICAGO, Ill.	3031 S. Michigan Ave.
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DETROIT, Mich.	940 Woodward Avenue
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HARTFORD, Conn.	286 Main Street
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NEW YORK, N. Y.	234 West 55th Street
PATERSON, N. J.	53 Ward Street
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Sterling Tires

CORD AND FABRIC TYPES

L.D.

Sterling
Tire
Corporation

Gentlemen:
Please send me a cross section of a Sterling Seamless Red Tube.

Name ....
Address ....
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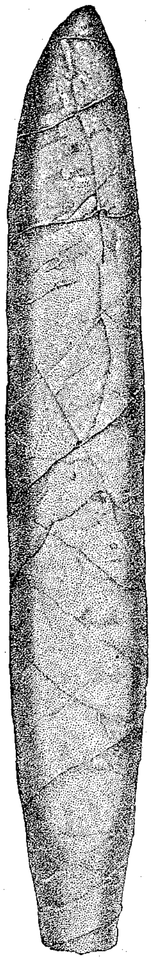
4½ Cents Every Time You Light a Match

That's what you can save on cigars if you become one of our customers. And you can have the additional pleasure of smoking a cigar that completely measures up to your standard. Let us prove it to you—not by words, but by actions.

We manufacture and we sell Cigars.



These cigars are sold direct from our factory to you—the smoker.

When cigars are sold indirectly, that is to jobbers and by jobbers to retail stores, and by retail stores to the smoker, the extra profits, rents, handling and selling costs add up to a tidy amount.

We wipe away all those profits and costs as completely as writing is erased from a slate. We save ourselves and, incidentally, our customers those expenses. We—but we promised to prove how you could save 4½ cents per cigar by actions, instead of words:

OUR OFFER: Upon request we will send a box of 50 El Nelsor Cigars to any reader of The Literary Digest. He may smoke ten. If not convinced, he may return the remaining forty at our expense, and no charge for the ten smoked. If he is pleased with them and keeps them, he agrees to send us within ten days the price, $2.75.

All we expect any smoker to do is to write us, "I accept your El Nelsor offer." This offer is one we have been making on our cigar for 16 consecutive years. Our business has been built up by it. It would ruin us if the cigars didn't re-sell themselves.

El Nelsor is a hand-made cigar of long, high-quality Havana filler blended with Porto Rico, and wrapped in genuine selected Sumatra leaf.

Send for a box today and save 4½ cents every time you light a match. You can cut your wartime smoking expense almost in half and yet not have to drop to a cheaper cigar.

In ordering please use your business letterhead or give reference and specify whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars.

Our catalogue lists 17 other brands of cigars offered you upon this self-same better-than-any guaranteed terms. Send for a copy.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Inc.
2056 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Amalgamated was determined to eliminate Heinze entirely from the situation and would entertain no negotiations which would leave him a loophole to cause any further embarrassment in the conduct of the business.

"From the very opening of negotiations Heinze and I were friendly and, tho many times we came very near breaking off, we continued to treat with each other in absolute good faith" said Mr. Ryan. "He never once broke his word to me. After six months' negotiating we finally met one night and talked price from nine o'clock to three o'clock in the morning."

Amalgamated then bought all the Heinze mining properties in Butte except the Lexington Mines, which, being covered by an outstanding bond issue, could not be delivered by Heinze.

John D. Ryan was one of the few business men in America who did not even know in 1907 that there was a panic. He became ill from typhoid fever in August of that year, was so ill for months that he learned nothing of what was going on, and did not return to duty until March of the following year. About the time this Amalgamated giant recovered a still more powerful Amalgamated giant, H. H. Rogers, began to lose his health. By then Rogers had set such an appraisement upon his Western "find" that he induced Mr. Ryan to come to New York to aid him in looking after this important branch of the Rogers activities. When Rogers died in the following year Ryan succeeded him as president of Amalgamated.

One of Ryan's characteristics that makes him of peculiar value in the position for which he was selected by the Government to speed up the war is his faculty for handling big things. The writer in *Leslie's* tells how this special talent was exerted in the development of Anaconda:

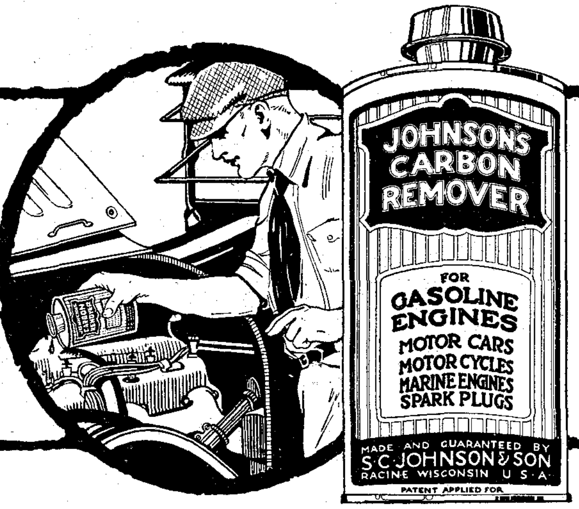
> While Anaconda had a large interest in several other properties, the stockholders were not the same in each case, so that it was impossible to run things without friction. At one time there were before the courts disputes involving almost $200,000,000. Ryan's fairness, ability, and personality had imprest themselves upon the whole community by this time, and when he set about evolving order out of all this chaos he was able to bring the various companies under the full ownership of Anaconda, a feat that called for the exercise of the most delicate diplomacy.
>
> In 1910 all the holdings of Amalgamated and all properties of subsidiaries were merged into the Anaconda, and by 1914 it was feasible to dissolve the Amalgamated Copper Company.
>
> The world has heard a great deal about the electrification of 440 miles of the St. Paul Railroad over the Rockies, but only railroad and electrical men know the genesis of this wonderful feat. John D. Ryan was its ancestor.
>
> When he had his Montana Power Company in working order he decided to electrify the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railroad between the mines in Butte and the smelters in Anaconda. Altho there is only about 100 miles of track all told, this road handles a tremendous tonnage. As it was a system complete in itself, it lent itself ideally for experimental purposes. When the task of electrifying the road was completed, the experiment proved an unqualified success. Cost was cut to a minimum, efficiency reached a maximum. Railroad men and electrical engineers from all parts of the world came and studied the results. The St. Paul Railroad was peculiarly interested because of its almost insurmountable problems in hauling freight up the slopes of the Rockies. They have solved their problems now by having Ryan's company supply them with electrical current.
>
> To-day the Montana Power Company provides current for the operation of no less than 550 miles of railroad. Moreover, practically all the mines of Montana get their power from this project. It also lights most of the State.
>
> Indeed, it has functioned so much better than any similar utility company in the State that a committee of Congress hailed Mr. Ryan before it and ordered him to confess whether or not the Montana Power Company had a monopoly of the power business throughout the State.
>
> "Yes," Ryan replied to the astonishment of the probers. "It does 95 per cent. of the business in its line in the State. It has a monopoly, not of the water-power resources of the State, but of the market, and it is a monopoly because the service it gives is so good and the charges are so low that there is no possibility of competition from any other water-power company or any other source."

One of the originators of the American International Corporation was asked by the writer for *Leslie's* why Mr. Ryan was picked as one of the directors of the organization which was formed to extend America's influence in foreign markets. This was his reply:

> "John D. Ryan is one of the most level-headed fellows we have. He is, of course, one of the foremost men in the mining industry and is accustomed to handling international transactions; but, more than that, he has an unusual amount of business sense. He is not fossilized. He is always on the job, thinking up new things and then going ahead and doing them. He has all the breezy progressiveness and enthusiasm of the typical Westerner, and he combines with this the financial and business experience which he has imbibed here in the East."
>
> When the United States Government, last March, sought to buy many millions of pounds of copper for military purposes the first man approached, the government representative has recorded, was John D. Ryan. His answer was so satisfactory that the representative had to see but one other man, Daniel Guggenheim, before receiving assurance that the War Department would be supplied at less than half the price then current.
>
> "Those two men deserve all the credit," was the tribute the Government's representative paid them.
>
> Not a bad record for a mining-camp boy who at thirty-five was only an oil-drummer on the road and who is now only fifty-three?

From clerk to copper king is certainly an enviable record, but it is evenly matched by the career of Schwab, the steel-maker, who at eighteen was earning $2.50 a week in a grocery-store, and at thirty-five was drawing a salary of $1,000,000 a year — with commissions on the side — as president of the Carnegie Steel Company. While Schwab's rise was rapid it was not as spectacular, perhaps, as that of Ryan. Schwab climbed the ladder of success step by step, and by sheer pluck, endeavor, and merit, for, like Ryan, "influence" played

SAVES GASOLINE



CONSERVATION is the word of the hour. Even though economy of gasoline may not be interesting to you personally, still you should conserve from a patriotic point of view. Clean cylinders reduce the gas and oil consumption 12% to 25% and give you the maximum power and speed from the minimum amount of fuel. That knocking in your engine—the difficulty you have climbing hills—poor pick-up—lack of power—noisy motor—pre-ignition—in fact, 80% of your engine trouble is caused by carbon. Clean it out with

JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

and your engine will run like it did the first 500 miles—quietly and full of "pep". Johnson's Carbon Remover will save you from $3.00 to $5.00 over any other method, without laying up your car and with much better results. No time or labor required—you can do it yourself in five minutes.

Use It Every 1,000 Miles

If you will use Johnson's Carbon Remover every 1,000 miles or oftener, giving carbon no chance to accumulate, you will automatically eliminate most valve trouble and your engine will always be clean and sweet and at its highest efficiency.

For All Gas Engines

Gasoline engines of all kinds should be given an occasional dose of Johnson's Carbon Remover, the engine laxative. It will increase the efficiency of automobiles—trucks—tractors—motor-cycles—motor boats—and aeroplanes.

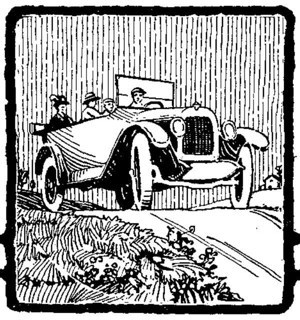
A Harmless Liquid

Johnson's Carbon Remover is perfectly harmless. It contains no acids and does not affect lubrication or interfere with the oil in the crank case. Has no action on any metal. Over three million cans used with entire satisfaction.

Keep Your Car Young

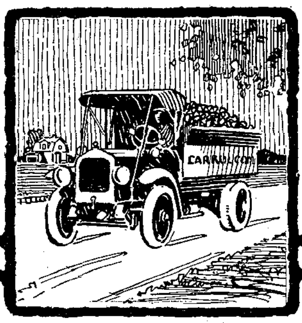
We publish an attractive little booklet entitled "Keep Your Car Young." This is full of valuable information to every man who owns or drives an automobile. We shall be glad to send it to you free and postpaid.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. LD, RACINE, WIS.

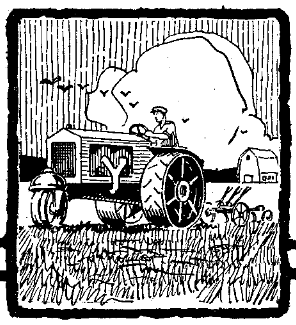


For Pleasure Cars

For Delivery Cars

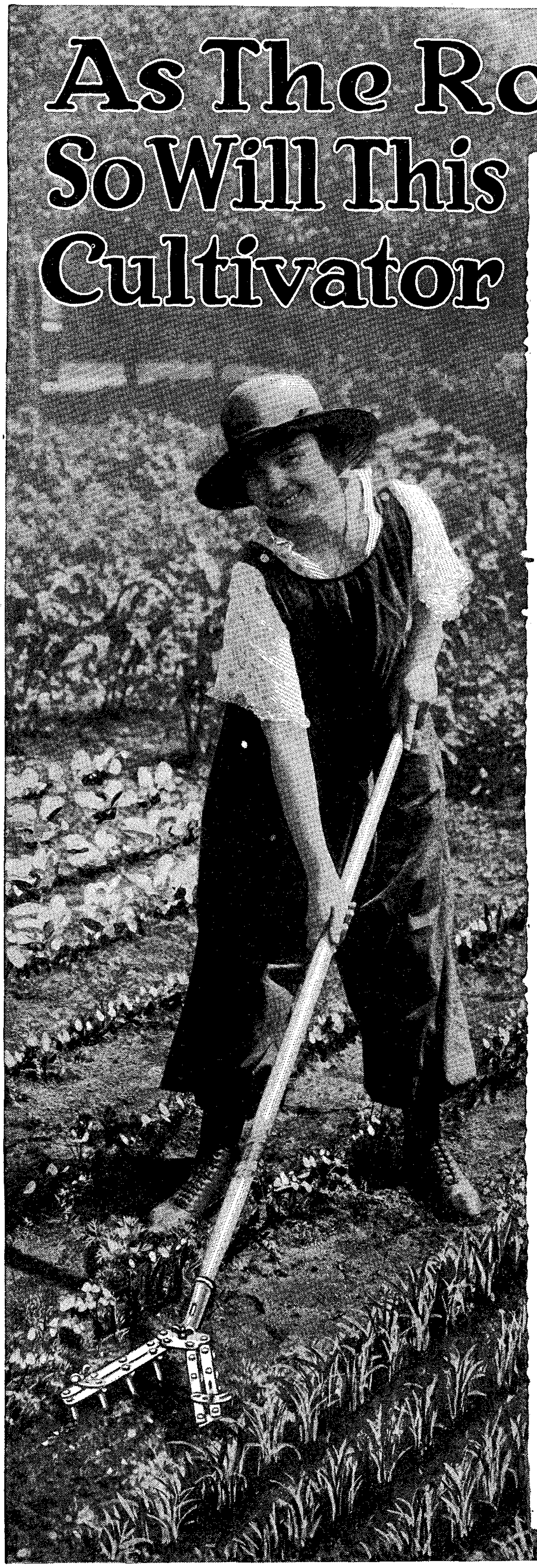


For Trucks



For Tractors

As The Rows Widen So Will This Cultivator



WHY make hard work of gardening when a half hour's time enjoyably spent with the Pull-Easy will put your garden in a clean, healthy, thriving condition? No work to it at all—just the right amount of exercise to work up a good breakfast appetite.

Use a Pull-Easy and your garden will never lose its charm. There's no garden tool so easy to handle and none that does the work so well as the

PULL-EASY

ADJUSTABLE Garden Cultivator

It thoroughly stirs up the soil and quickly prepares it for seeding. For cultivating, it's the ideal tool—and without a rival. From seed time to maturity it's the only garden tool you need.

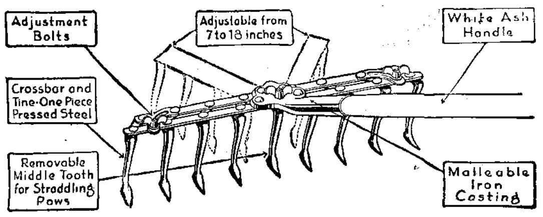
It can be instantly adjusted to any width from 7 to 18 inches. No trouble cultivating the narrow rows and no danger of injuring the plants. Middle tooth can be removed for cultivating two rows at once.

Light, strong and well balanced. Has unbreakable teeth. A quality tool used by 200,000 of America's best gardeners.

If your dealer can't supply you, write your name and your dealer's name on the margin of this advertisement, tear out and mail to us with $1.50 ($2.00 in Canada) and you will receive your Pull-Easy promptly by parcel post, prepaid.

THE PULL-EASY MFG. COMPANY
325 Barstow Street WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

Canadian Address—35 Colborne Street, *Toronto, Ont.*


Adjustment Bolts
Adjustable from 7 to 18 inches
White Ash Handle
Crossbar and Tine-One Piece Pressed Steel
Removable Middle Tooth for Straddling Rows
Malleable Iron Casting

no part in his advancement. And, again, like Ryan, he developed that peculiar faculty for doing things. A writer in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* says of the builder of Uncle Sam's sea-ships:

> He never had any other pull than that of ability, unless it was his smile. When he was picking up a few dollars shoveling snow in Williamsburg, Pa., his birthplace, he was known as "Smiling Charley" Schwab, and the name has stuck to him ever since. It is said he can smile as easily, laugh as heartily, and frequently and get as much enjoyment out of a brief vacation as any man living.
>
> He has a genius for getting big things done, and if not hampered by the would-be big men, Schwab can be depended upon to bring order out of chaos, succeed where others have stumbled or failed altogether, and get more ships built in a short space of time than any man who could have been selected for director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.
>
> For years Schwab has had but one idea—steel. In a few years he has made of the Bethlehem plant a bigger institution than Krupp's at Essen, and he has done it without a bit of help from the Government, while Krupp has always had unlimited support from the Kaiser. He is now chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in which he owns a majority of the stock, and, since he will have nothing to do with the letting of contracts, but will deal solely with the construction of ships, it is not expected it will be necessary for him to sever his industrial relations in order to accept the "dollar-a-year" job with the Government.
>
> But if it is necessary that he cut loose for a time from his big interests he will do it, for there was never any doubt about Schwab's patriotism. Some time before the United States entered the war Schwab said:
>
> "If the United States should become involved in the war, the Government of this country can have any product we manufacture—armor-plate or anything else—at any price it chooses to pay; and under such circumstances and regardless of price our entire plant will run twenty-four hours a day with every pound of energy we can put behind it."
>
> He has made that promise good.

Schwab is a practical steel-maker. He has no ambition to be a financial manipulator. The stock-ticker has no attractions for him. Of this characteristic the writer in *The Post-Intelligencer* says:

> At one time he was head of the biggest combination of capital in the United States, the United States Steel Corporation, but when he found himself involved in the money market with Carnegie, Rockefeller, Gates, Frick, and others he summoned his doctor, who prescribed that a vacation was necessary, and resigned from the presidency. When he came back he purchased the Bethlehem plant and returned to steel.
>
> A short time ago a writer said: "The story of Bethlehem is a commercial epic, an 'Iliad' of labor, a drama of industrial organization." When Schwab purchased it for $15,000,000 it was a wreck financially and physically, a site of buried fortunes and financial hopes. He made of it the greatest manufacturing establishment the world has known. In recent years he has been offered fabulous sums for his interest, but he refuses to sell. It is his and he proposes to keep it. He abandoned his million-dollar palace on Riverside Drive, New York, hired a man to watch it, and moved to Bethlehem. There he resides.
>
> It is not too much to say that his men love him. This was shown when he was placed at the head of the United States Steel Corporation, which, it has been said, was built "by Morgan around Charley Schwab." On his shoulders was placed the job of constructing a new Homestead out of a sullen, beaten mob of 5,000 workmen, defeated in one of the greatest strikes of history, and machinery deteriorated by disuse. In six months he had turned the trick. Enthusiasm and comradeship did the work. And when, after resigning the presidency, he went to Homestead to bid the employees good-by, the men shouted, "Here's good luck to you, Charley!" and many similar expressions.
>
> Schwab was not especially fitted for his life-work. He was born of humble parents, obtained but a limited education in the public schools of Williamsburg and in St. Francis's college, a friars' school, but he had indomitable will and abundance of energy. When driving stage for his father he usually had a book on his lap. When discharged by his employer at Loretto, where he worked as clerk at $2.50 a week, because he couldn't tell gingham from calico, he struck "Capt. Bill" Jones, of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, for a job and got it, driving stakes for an engineering crew at $1 a day. He then turned his attention to steel, and he has stuck to it ever since.

Notwithstanding the fact that his own salary is among the top-notchers in any field, Schwab does not believe in paying his employees large salaries, but he does believe that they should be able to earn more than their salaries, and he sees to it that they have this opportunity. Says *The Post-Intelligencer:*

> When he took over the Bethlehem plant and chose twelve men to assist him in putting it on its feet he did not pay any of them over $100 a week. But he believes in the bonus system, and from the general manager to the humblest worker each has his chance to earn much more than his salary, and many of them do it. These bonuses are given for speed, for quality of product, or for efficiency, depending on the nature of the employee's work. When Morgan put Schwab at the head of the United States Steel Corporation he offered him a salary of a million a year, but Schwab declined it—he didn't want to work for a salary. Learning how much Morgan expected the corporation to make a year, Schwab asked for 2 per cent. of all that was made above that amount. His bonus was greater than the salary Morgan had offered.
>
> Schwab never waited for his opportunities. He made them himself. Edwin Wildman wrote of him a few years ago: "When ship-building plants were white elephants in the hands of owners Schwab bought ship-building plants. When the great revival of ship-building came Schwab was ready and reaped profits in one year to repay his capital cost. When armor-plating did not pay 2 per cent. a year on capital Schwab undertook armor-plating. When the war came Schwab was ready."
>
> Schwab plays as hard as he works. He is robust in physique, in voice, and manner. He never speaks in a whisper. He never works in the dark. He dearly loves a good story. One of his favorites

Whirlyflags

We're all strong for the "good old U. S. A." You *bet* we are—and we ought to show it.

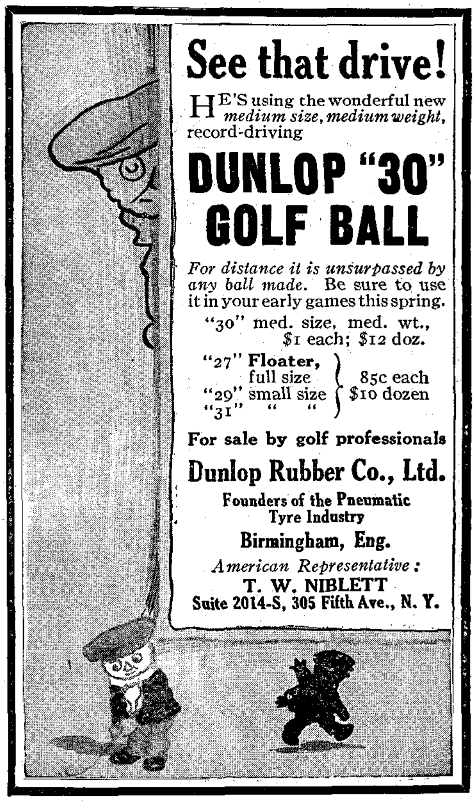
You own Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps. You've contributed to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and various other wartime organizations. But here's just one more thing you *can* do. You can show the world that you're proud of Old Glory.

Buy one of the new red-white-and-blue Whirlyflags. Put it on the front of automobile or bicycle. These Whirlyflags are made of beautifully enameled metal and spin proudly in the breeze. They're a mighty fine addition to the front of your machine.

If you can't buy a Whirlyflag in the stores near you, send us a dollar and we will mail one to you, postpaid.

THE PRISMOLITE COMPANY
4th and Gay Streets, Columbus, Ohio

FIT YOURSELF FOR LEADERSHIP
HOW TO DEVELOP
POWER AND PERSONALITY
By *Grenville Kleiser*. Shows you how to do this by developing your powers of voice, style, mind and body. *Cloth, $1.25 net. Postpaid $1.37.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK


See that drive!

HE'S using the wonderful new *medium size, medium weight,* record-driving

DUNLOP "30" GOLF BALL

For distance it is unsurpassed by any ball made. Be sure to use it in your early games this spring.
"30" med. size, med. wt., $1 each; $12 doz.
"27" Floater, full size } 85c each
"29" small size } $10 dozen
"31" " " }

For sale by golf professionals

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry
Birmingham, Eng.
American Representative:
T. W. NIBLETT
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concerns Carnegie and one of Carnegie's employees. The man had been on a short vacation, and when he returned asked for an extension in order that he might immediately marry a handsome, stout German girl who had consented to be his wife. Carnegie, not knowing anything about the girl, asked the man if the lady was tall and slender and willowy.

"Well, no, Mr. Carnegie," replied the expectant benedick, speaking after the manner of the steel-worker, "indeed, if I had had the rolling of her I think I would have given her a few more passes."

Schwab was fifty-six years old April 18.

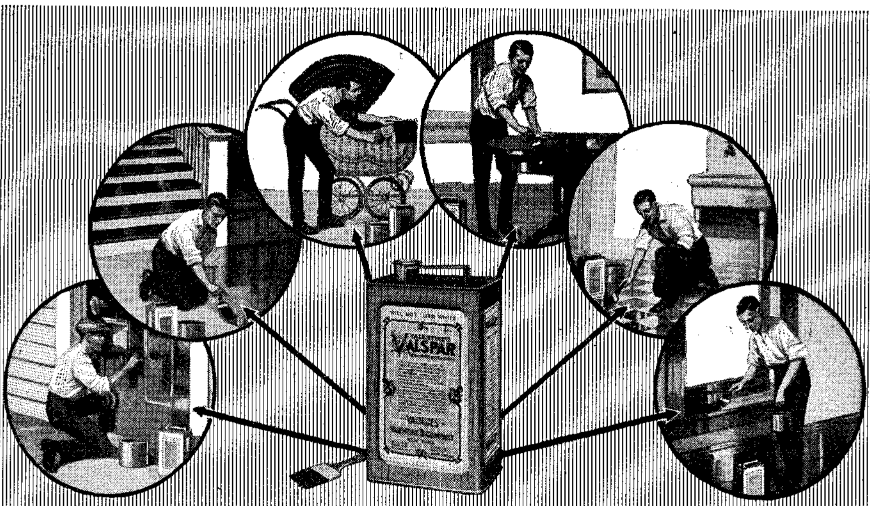
SEVEN MEN WHO ARE THE "EYES OF THE WORLD" AT THE FRONT

SEVEN men are the "eyes of the world" on the great Western battle-field. The accounts of the heroic struggle that are presented to those at home with their breakfast coffee are concentrated newspaper "close-ups" of the wide front and the multitude of events as seen through seven pairs of eyes—the eyes of reporters who are covering the greatest assignment ever handed out by a managing editor. In the New York *Evening Post*, Paul U. Kellogg writes of these men who are frequently under fire in the performance of their duty, and always under an abnormal pressure:

The group of seven correspondents have a château near General Haig's main headquarters; but as operations move along the wide front they move, too, and are billeted in the neighborhood of some army headquarters where a censorship can be set up. We spent an evening with them in early November in rooms which they had been using in common for conferences and writing for three months, while the Allied offensive had been on in the neighborhood of Ypres. From the back windows you could look out on a sky-line lit up by artillery-fire, like flashes of heat-lightning. The walls were hung with large-scale military maps. Before the fireplace was a broad table littered with English and Continental newspapers and magazines. At one side a rough bulletin-board was divided by headings into spaces for the day's bulletins—German wireless press news, extracts from German wireless, Austrian wireless press news, Italian wireless press news, Russian wireless press news, and British wireless. On another board were the latest morning *communiqués*, the latest evening *communiqués*, and morning and evening news reports having to do with the immediate front.

The correspondents, in khaki, with green bands around their sleeves bearing a white "C," were leaning over a relief map of Passchendaele Ridge. This was a home-made affair, cleverly put together by Percival Phillips. He had pasted elevation maps on a series of sheets of thick cardboard, cut them out around the outlines of different levels, and superimposed them.

Australian, Canadian, French, and Belgian correspondents are, of course, assigned to this front, but they are not on the same footing, nor have they the free movement of "The" Headquarters Seven. Five of the seven represent strings of English newspapers; two, American press agencies. In the early part of the war the newspapers of the United States had



What a can of Valspar did—

"I took a few days off last week. Spent them with a can of Valspar varnish and a brush, the whole thing costing me only a few dollars. What happened these extracts from my diary show:

"*Thursday*—Valsparred the front door this morning. Found it easy to use Valspar. In the afternoon tackled the dining-table. Wonderful result! Valspar is certainly great stuff.

"*Friday*—Big rain-storm woke me up in the night. Thought 'there goes my Valsparred front door.' But this morning I discovered that rain doesn't affect Valspar a particle. Today I Valsparred the hall and stairway, and the linoleum on the kitchen-floor. Valsparring is really great fun.

"*Saturday*—Had heart failure at breakfast time when the maid upset a cup of boiling-hot coffee on the dining-table. But—did it faze Valspar? It did *not!* Evidently Valspar is fool-proof. Wound up the week-end by Valsparring some of the woodwork and the baby-carriage.

"*Sunday*—Took the baby out for an airing. Met some friends and they said 'Oh! doesn't it look cunnin' in its new carriage!' But it wasn't a new carriage: Valspar did it."

VALENTINE'S VALSPAR
The Varnish That Won't Turn White

Valspar is the wonderful water-proof varnish. *Even boiling water can't turn it white.* It protects and preserves all kinds of woodwork. It's the varnish for every place in the home where varnish should be used.

Special Offer

If you wish to test Valspar send 20c. in stamps and we will send you enough Valspar to finish a small table or chair.

VALENTINE & COMPANY
462 Fourth Avenue, New York
Largest Manufacturers of High-grade Varnishes in the world—ESTABLISHED 1832
New York Chicago Boston TRADE VALENTINE'S VARNISHES MARK Toronto London Amsterdam
W. P. FULLER & Co., San Francisco and Principal Pacific Coast Cities
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but a single representative—Frederick Palmer—who became the official censor with the American Army when we entered the war. Later the privilege was thrown open to both the Associated Press and the United Press, and there were actually three Americans in the group at the time of my visit.

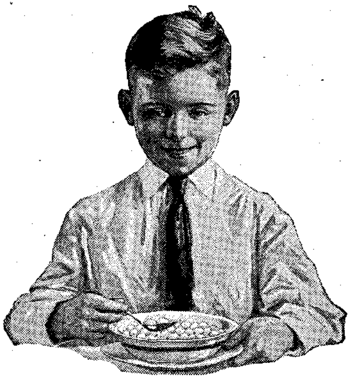
The man with the longest experience as a correspondent on the Western front is an American, Percival Phillips, who got his early newspaper training on the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, but for many years has been working for the English press. He has been on the ground since the first expeditionary force was sent across the Channel. Of the personnel of the Headquarters Seven, Mr. Kellogg writes:

> Mr. Phillips covered the revolution in Portugal and the war in Tripoli for the *Daily Express;* was in the Greek War in 1897; was with the Bulgarians in the first Balkan War, and engaged in two other missions in the Balkans. He was with the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War. He represented various British papers at the Durbar, and is known further for his remarkable reports on the Jamaica earthquake and his part in covering the famous Crippen case in Canada.
>
> The United Press was represented by W. Phillips Simms, a Georgian, known to the newspaper offices of not a few American cities, long the representative of his syndicate in France, and earlier in the war with the Russian armies. The Associated Press was represented by De Witt Mackenzie, whose first work was with the Syracuse *Post-Standard* and other New York State papers. He served later at Associated Press headquarters in New York, was sent to London early in 1916, thence to the Irish revolution, to Egypt, and to India, and last spring was assigned to the headquarters at the British front. Vigorous and responsible, Simms and Mackenzie are typical of the best of the new generation of correspondents coming up through this war.
>
> The representative of Reuter's was Herbert Russell, widely known as a naval expert who was sent originally to Gallipoli, was invalided home, and later came to the Western front.

Another of "the seven" who is well known in America as a war-correspondent is Philip Gibbs, whose dispatches appear in the New York *Times*. Mr. Gibbs is the representative of the London *Daily Chronicle* and other English newspapers, and of him Mr. Kellogg writes:

> Playwright and author of twenty books or more, Mr. Gibbs's experience as a war-correspondent began in the Balkans, and he was one of the first newspaper men in Belgium in 1914. In the opinion of a fellow journalist—Arthur Gleason—who has been in Belgium, England, and France for the three years, and has the distinction of being the only American quoted in the Bryce report, Gibbs's writings, more than those of any other daily correspondent at any front, give us inklings of the unutterable human implications of war.
>
> The dispatches of W. Beach Thomas are perhaps those best known to Americans on the Continent, for he is correspondent for the London *Daily Mail*, and their European edition is the first of the English newspapers to circulate in France.

They Would All Prefer
Bubble Grains



The boy who only half enjoys his breakfast cereal, and turns perhaps to meat. He would rather have a Puffed Grain—airy, flaky, flavory—than anything else you could serve him. Millions of mothers have proved that.

The man who eats a chop for luncheon and feels dull in the afternoon. Countless men have turned to Puffed Rice or Puffed Wheat—whole-grain nutrition in enticing form, easy to digest. Serve in a bowl of milk.

The girl who eats much candy. Corn Puffs, crisped and lightly buttered, would form a preferred confection. They are flimsy, flavory tidbits which taste like nut-meats puffed. Yet they are scientific foods.

The child who sups on bread and milk. Toasted Puffed Grains, bubble-like and thin, are vastly more inviting. And every food cell is exploded, so they easily digest. Puffed Grains form the ideal good-night dish.

Puffed Rice Corn Puffs Puffed Wheat
Each 15c Except in Far West

(1900)

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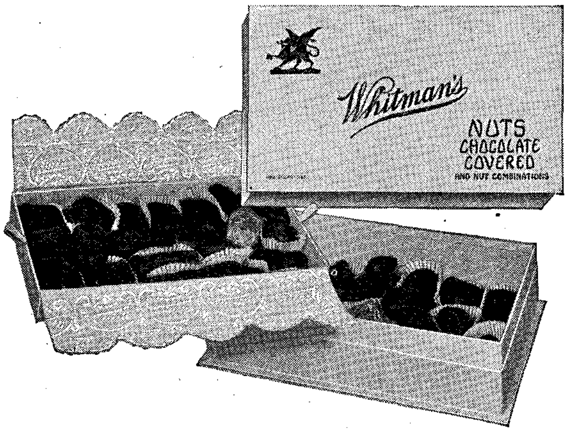
Can I eat candy and be a patriot? "Yes," answers the Food Administration, "if you eat the kind of candy that contains a minimum amount of sugar." First among such candies the Administration lists chocolate coated candies with nut and fruit centers.

There is an abundance of chocolate. It is pure and wholesome and has high food value. You are cooperating in the conservation program if you eat chocolate confectionery containing such centers.



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A package containing sweets that are at the head of the list of candies that conserve sugar.

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Heed the call of the open. Live outdoors and regain energy and vim so necessary in these strenuous times. Go when and where you like. Stay as long as you please. Enjoy home-cooked meals and clean, comfortable beds—at an expense so slight that **a family of four can take a vacation or tour almost as economically as they can stay at home.** For a day's outing or a long tour of weeks you can enjoy perfect freedom, independent of anyone or anything.

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A complete home on wheels. Attaches to your motor car and travels along smoothly and without the slightest strain on the car. Set up in 5 to 7 minutes. Provides fully-equipped sleeping tent with two wide beds plenty big enough for four. Complete Kitchen, Ice Box and Food Compartment. Everything you need for perfect comfort on the road is included. **Send today for the "Auto-Kamp" catalog** giving complete description, prices, etc. Don't plan your vacation until you get this book. Write us at once.

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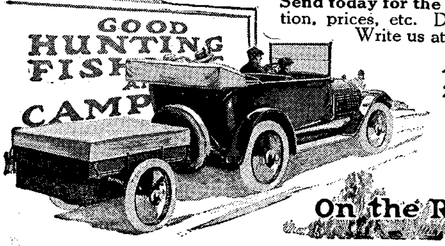
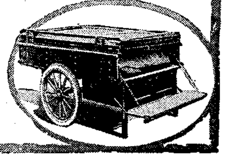

GOOD HUNTING FISHING AND CAMP
On the Road



His estimates of events have therefore an unusual importance.

Like him, H. Perry Robinson is an Englishman, but his long years of residence in the United States perhaps should make him count almost as a fourth American in the group; for he was for years editor of *The Railway Age*, was an acquaintance of Grant and McKinley, and took an active part in organizing the railway men in the United States for the Republican party in its "sound-money" campaign in 1896. And, like Thomas, also, Robinson is identified with the Northcliffe press, for he is correspondent of "The Thunderer," the London *Times*.

The seven correspondents are attached to the British Army, wear the uniform of British officers, and have an indefinite rank. They have as free a hand in going about as any staff-officer. They report to the "C. O." in any sector to which their work calls them, and secure permission, which is always given, to go where they want to, with only such limitations as that they shall not impede military operations or draw gun-fire. The work falls under the Intelligence Department of the British Army at the front, which is in command of a brigadier-general, and is charged not only with responsibility for censorship, but with all the ramifications of securing information with regard to the movements of the enemy. They travel with British officers attached to the Department, who act as liaisons. These are five in number, men of training and journalistic perception—one of them, indeed, a white-haired English novelist of distinction, of whom the story is told that at the outset of the war he dyed his hair in the hope of getting into active service.

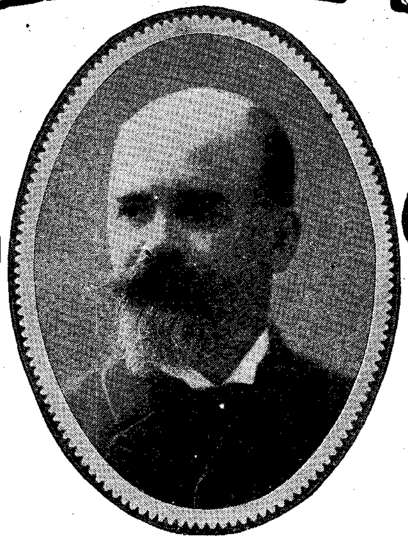
The work of the headquarters men is very different from that of the old-time war-correspondent, and has little of the glamour which went with it. Russell, Thomas, and Robinson are veterans in years as well as service, but among Americans Major Palmer is in a sense the last of the Old Guard, whose memory carries him back to the Cuban war-days, when a man could get on a hill and actually look down on two armies thrusting at each other across a plain. Here on the Western front are long stretches of territory where an observer may stand and look for miles without seeing a human being along the front lines. All are out of sight. A great battle is not made up of men charging over the open with banners flying; it is fighting from shell-hole to shell-hole.

The natural instinct of the reporter to obtain exclusive news for his newspaper was soon smothered by the immensity of this war, and Kellogg writes:

> With offensives ranging from ten to fifty miles in length, and embracing hundreds of thousands of men, the correspondents early came to the conclusion that this was no time for petty competition. Theirs was too big an assignment for one man to cover single-handed. No one could work it up alone. Therefore, an agreement was reached to divide up the routine, each of the seven to take over a share of the territory to be covered each day, and at common conferences exchange the tidings which would help give them all a picture of the whole.
>
> This does not mean that they write the same story. Incidents and special features which a man picks up belong to him. But if, for example, he learns of

BEEMAN'S

ORIGINAL PEPSIN



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"And you say that you ate a very heavy meal before you went to bed.

"I have found that my patients suffering from Insomnia respond quickly if, during the night or just before retiring, they will chew a stick of my Original Pepsin Chewing Gum.

"I was the first to introduce pepsin into pure chicle chewing gum, and it is a great satisfaction to know that this combination of a simple remedy and pure chicle chewing gum has been a source of relief to thousands of people who suffer from mild forms of nervousness and indigestion."

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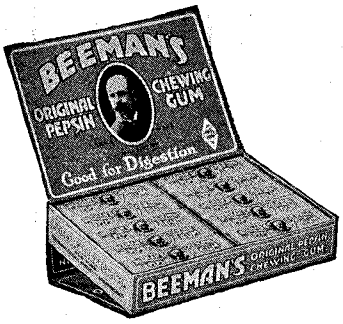
BEEMAN'S
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CHEWING GUM
Good for Digestion
BEEMAN'S ORIGINAL PEPSIN CHEWING GUM

Dr E. E. Beeman

Doctor E. E. Beeman

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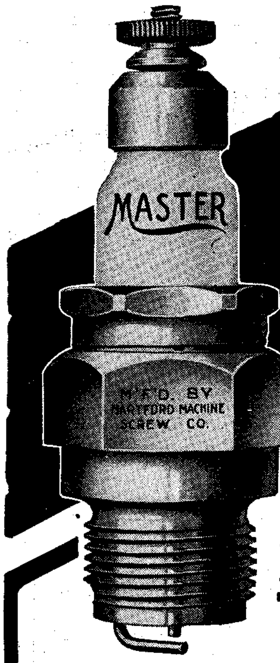
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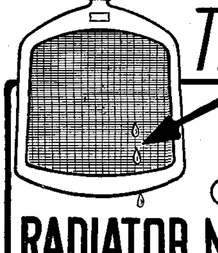
STOP



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"Look for the Sunburst on the Can"

A liquid compound. Mixes with water in radiator. GUARANTEED to stop all leaks in 5 to 10 minutes. Will not clog cooling system. Saves $10 to $25 repair bills. Does the work or money back. 50c and 75c a can at dealers or sent direct.

Buffalo Specialty Co., 398 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.
"The LIQUID VENEER People"

the capture of a fortified farm at some strategic point, it is not his "scoop," he turns it into the common pool.

Before a battle begins the correspondents are taken into the confidence of the Army. They are called into conference with high officers, who tell them exactly what is going to be attempted, what troops will be engaged, and what objectives will be sought. It is probable that on the night before a big offensive the seven correspondents know more about the operation planned, as a whole, than do many of the brigade commanders.

Just how the news of the great battle is gathered was interestingly described to Mr. Kellogg by one of "the seven," who said:

"Perhaps you see troops swarming up a slope toward a town or going into a wood. You can not pin it down any closer than that. You may see men struggling over positions and might watch from your post for hours before you would know whether the British or the *Boches* had the upper hand. Once you have seen your men go over, you start on your rounds of the divisional headquarters assigned to you. They are the key-points of information, for they are constantly getting reports from advances and know the weight to attach to them. They know the news of their own particular operations and they know what the people to the right and left of them are doing.

"These headquarters covered, you go back to the nearest casualty clearing-station, where the wounded men are already beginning to arrive from the front. You interview some of the walking cases and get their stories. From here you go on to corps headquarters and possibly army headquarters, according to how the assignments for that morning have been split up. It is at these points that you gather up strands from the different divisions. For the real news of the drive is coming back from company commanders to battalion headquarters and from battalion headquarters to divisional headquarters. From divisional headquarters it goes to corps headquarters, and thence to army headquarters, which gets the big outlines through its various methods of transmission.

"Then you are ready for the final round-up at correspondents' headquarters at one o'clock, and are roundly abused if you are late in sitting in. As soon as everybody around the circle has chipped in his budget of information, you 'barge off'—that is a piece of Thames River slang which is current here—you 'barge off' and begin to hammer your typewriter."

Of the routine work of preparing the "copy" and getting it on the wire and on the way to the other side of the Atlantic, Kellogg writes:

The "copy" goes out in batches to the wire. A good many of the correspondents, while an offensive is on, must prepare daily what will fill two newspaper columns. They are limited to 2,000 words each, for the wires are crowded at best, and the copy must be taken from headquarters by motor-cyclists to the military telegraph-office, which guarantees to deliver it in London at an hour which will serve the English and American papers.

Throughout the fall and winter the correspondents were put to it by the fact that the clocks of western Europe were set forward an hour at the beginning of the shorter days.

They begin writing at 2 P.M., and must have their first "takes" in the hands of the censor at 3:30. This means they must turn out fully half the day's story in an hour and a half, either by beginning at the beginning or beginning in the middle and keeping their lead in mind, and perhaps writing that last—whichever way will best serve the exigencies of their news services.

The second and final "takes" go to the censors at five o'clock, and at 5:30 the dispatch-rider is off with them. The copy is handled by two censors who have been in the game a long time. They do the actual blue-penciling, but are in touch with the commandant's office across the way in case of any knotty problems. Such questions as the mention of specific troops engaged are usually covered in advance. The correspondents are told when they can touch on a subject which ordinarily would be classed as a matter of military importance to the enemy. They are not permitted to modify their copy once it has left their hands. Afterward, when the day's work is done, they have access to the duplicate file, which shows just what has been cut out.

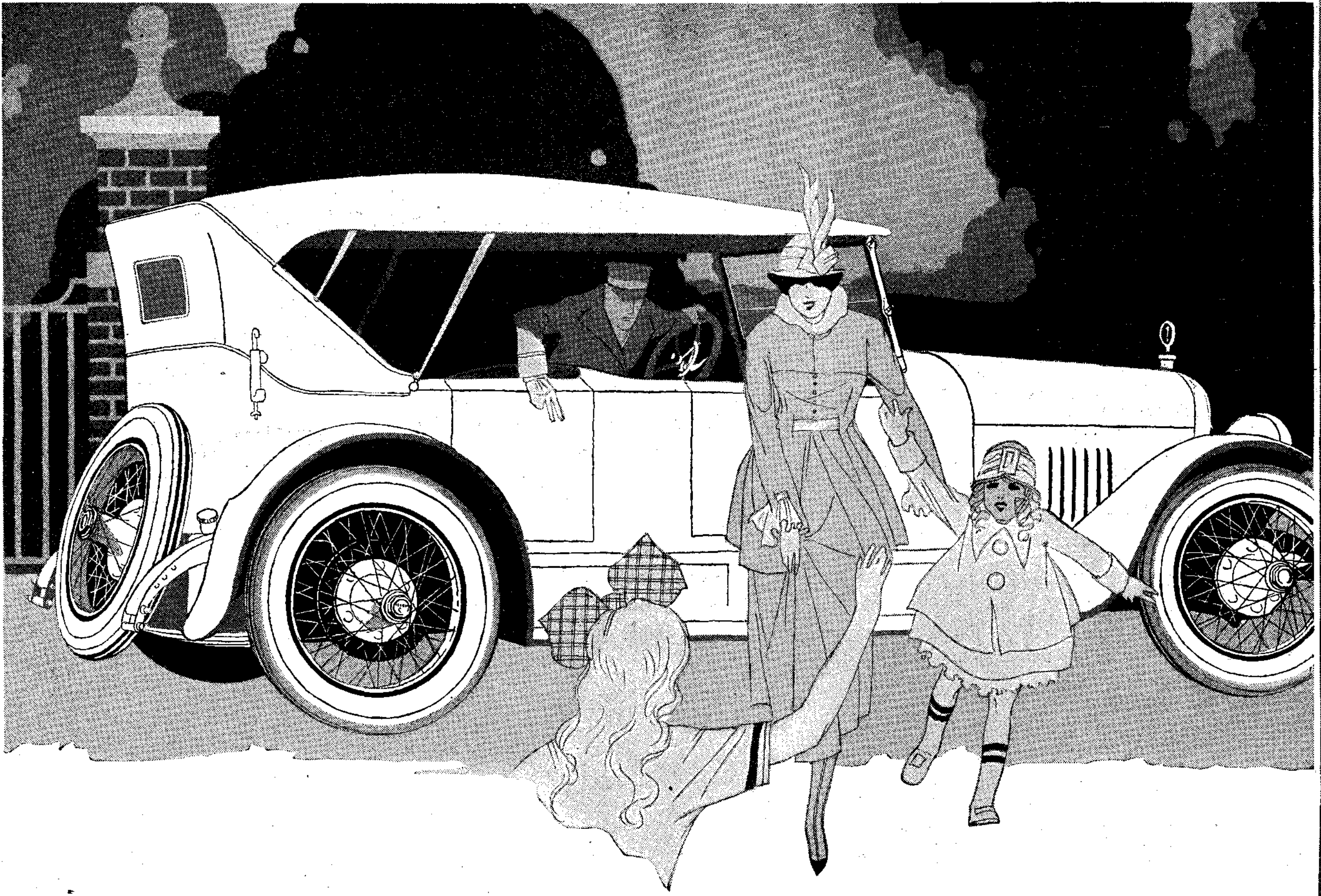
They get through writing about five o'clock, and may get into their motors and start out again to interview more wounded, to talk with prisoners who have gone through the hands of intelligence officers, and perhaps to go back to the battle-field.

The press-agency men who are on afternoon service—there are three of them—have a more difficult schedule during an offensive than the one outlined. They must get back to headquarters at eleven in the morning to file their stories for the afternoon papers. They are limited to 2,000 words—an allotment which they must divide up among themselves. Then they are back in their cars for another visit to the front before the conference at one o'clock. As the Associated Press receives Reuter service in addition to copy from its own correspondents, the Associated Press man does not, when a big engagement is on, invariably leave the field for this eleven o'clock filing; but the United Press service is primarily that of the afternoon papers, and this is the heavy end of the day for its representative.

There is little of heroics in the quick afternoon copy, yet its writers are "close up." Not only in covering an early morning offensive, but in their day-to-day explorations of the war-zone, they are repeatedly under shell-fire. Often this is heavy, and the armies are now using gas-shells. Two correspondents had been slightly gassed prior to my visit. Not infrequently they are under machine-gun fire. In one instance, one of them was machine-gunned from an aeroplane circling overhead while he lay in a shell-hole. Yet no member of the headquarters group has been killed since the war began and none has been hurt. One or two of their motor-drivers have been wounded, when their army cars were shelled and blown up while stalled on some exposed road. Not infrequently during the fall offensives a correspondent would leave his car to go to some lookout, and when he came back would find the driver on his stomach in a ditch, with shells smashing all around.

It is not difficult to see that the war-correspondent of to-day is under a big physical as well as mental strain which one of "the seven" thus described to Mr. Kellogg:

"No matter who the man is, he is under nerve strain, and it tells. You get used



Jordan Bodies Are All Aluminum

Rumbles, ripples and rust are the bane of the sheet metal body.

That is why the finest custom made bodies in the world are fashioned from aluminum.

All the new Jordan bodies are made from aluminum. It takes that smooth, velvety finish—it will not ripple nor rust—and the rumble of the sheet metal is gone.

The Jordan Suburban Seven is one hundred pounds lighter.

It is the first car of its type without the unsightly body bulge.

The sides run straight fore and aft. The edges are beveled sharply. The doors are wide and square.

The car is three inches lower, beautifully upholstered, equipped with Marshall cushion springs and a new type of cushion to conform to the natural position of the body.

The equipment includes curtains that open with the doors; beveled edge plate glass in rear panel; smaller wheels and tires; rim wind sport clock; tonneau light; Macbeth lenses; motometer—and a real tailored top.

JORDAN

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"They couldn't! I was using the

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Quiets the Bunion

Women's Bunion Model

This shoe of ours makes fair allowance for the troublesome joint. It is so shaped that the enlargement, when of moderate size, is inconspicuous. The Coward Bunion Shoe has a pocket molded—not stretched—in the leather into which the bunion fits comfortably. The joint is free from pressure.

The softest, seasoned leather is used in this model. We do not know how to make it more comfortable. People are fitted by mail here every day.

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to it; you do not mind it while you are in it; you are up at the front for a specific purpose and go ahead; but the nerve tension is there all the time, and it wears on you even more than the sights of the battlefield. Your senses become more or less accustomed to those. Your work may call you along a stretch where the shell-holes are choked with dead, with men with legs blown off, heads blown off. Such things do not impress you the same way after a time."

HOW CASUALTY LISTS BREAK DOWN CLASS BARS

THE nerve specialist is out of a job in England. Work has cured all luxurious ailments common to women in the piping times of peace. And the bars of class-distinction have been let down and lie unheeded in the field of war-endeavor. So Lady Reading, the wife of the Lord Chief Justice of England, now the British Ambassador to the United States, assures Americans. In an interview with the representative of the New York *Sun* she says:

"The casualty list is the factor that has leveled all class distinctions in England. It has revolutionized us all. Women who have been selfish and idle all their lives have no thought for themselves these days. There are no nerve specialists in England any more, for the English women are far too busy to think about their nerves. They must work—work as they never dreamed they could.

"Women are doing everything but fight at the front, and they are pretty close behind it in active service. Ladies work side by side with scrub-women as their sons fight side by side with laborers in the trenches. There is a wonderful spirit of comradeship among women whose common preoccupation is the daily list—'killed, wounded, prisoners, missing.'"

Lady Reading's eyes unconsciously turned to a table near by, where there stood a framed photograph of a handsome man in uniform.

"He is my son, Viscount Erleigh," she said simply. "He has been in France for two years as a captain in the Royal Fusileers."

Lady Reading, as she sat on a couch by the fire holding out one long, delicate hand to the blaze as she talked, looked more like a French marquise of the old régime than an Englishwoman.

She is tall and very slender, with lovely, wavy gray hair arranged in a pompadour. Her complexion is delicate and shell-like, and she has soft, gray eyes in which lurk just a suspicion of anxiety and brave endurance. She was exquisitely gowned in black velvet draped in flowing lines and girdled with a sash of green and gold brocade. The same note was repeated in an old brooch of curiously wrought gold set with emeralds which held her corsage. Around her slender neck was a string of pearls.

Turning from the portrait of her son, Lady Reading hastened to correct an impression that prevails that Lord Reading married an American girl. She said she would be very proud if she were an American, for she loves America, but the fact remains that she is a good Londoner and was born a cockney. Those who recall that Lord Reading was once just plain Rufus Isaacs, a London barrister, will not be surprized to learn that his wife was once just plain—the above description will refute any unflattering significance in the adjective—Alice Cohen. Of women's work in England Lady Reading says:

"It is far too soon for me to judge of what you are doing in America, but I have seen what American women are doing in England, and it is perfectly splendid. Just before leaving London I went to the American Officers' Club, the hotel for American nurses, and your London branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"At the club prominent women living in London do practically all the work. They come early in the morning, don their uniforms and big chintz aprons, and work all day like Trojans. Each particular squad of workers has its own particular head-dress—that of the waitress being entirely different from that of the chambermaid, the pantry assistant, or the office worker. The hotel for nurses is run on much the same plan.

"As to the work to be done here, I think that it will develop as your needs increase, and it is difficult to foresee the exact nature of those needs. In England the hospital work grew as the wounded began to pour in at our doors. That need you have seen and provided for.

"Industrial work for women began when we had to carry on and fill in the gaps left by the men; work for the children began when we realized that the hope of the future lay in them.

"Now I must talk of my own pet charity, for I believe you have nothing of the kind here. It began as a very simple thing, and it has developed into such a wonderful work. It is the Gift House for Prisoners of War.

"Soon after the first prisoners were taken by the Germans letters began to pour in from the men. They needed everything, for the food and clothing they received from the Huns were insufficient to keep them alive. Many of them could be cared for by their families; others were absolutely destitute.

"Money was needed for so many things that it didn't seem possible to ask for more. A few of us made an appeal in the newspapers for salable articles, no matter what. We were swamped with donations and soon had enough articles to open a little gift shop where they were sold. The work has grown until now we have a huge shop as large as one of your department stores in King Street, St. James's, where we sell everything imaginable. People bring us wonderful old prints and paintings, silver, and glass, laces, furs, jewelry, books, fans, *objets d'art*, and furniture.

"One woman sent us furniture worth £5,000. A man came in one day and took off his watch-chain. 'I don't need it,' he said."

Lady Reading is enthusiastic over the success of this novel charity. With the money which is received from the sale of the articles contributed parcels of food are sent to the prisoners in German camps. Each man gets three parcels a month, and those who are in charge of the project know that the parcels reach their destination, for post-cards, signed by the men, are regularly received in acknowledgment. Lady Reading says:

"The Germans are only too glad to have us bear the expense of caring for

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Buy Thrift Stamps
GOODYEAR CORD
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They Save by Wearing Long

The most compelling reason for choosing Goodyear Cord Tires is their unmatched endurance in service.

Although they cost somewhat more to buy than ordinary tires, the excessive mileages they deliver make them cheaper in the end.

Thousands upon thousands of users have found them the most economical and incomparably the most satisfactory tires they could buy.

Their quality and stamina assure the continuous service essential to the motor car in its present important capacity as a means of transportation.

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There are 20,000 Goodyear Service Station Dealers in America, all pledged to help Goodyear users care properly for their tires. Now, above all times, we urge you to profit by this service, which means extra tire mileage and lower tire costs.

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GOODYEAR
AKRON
CORD TIRES

them. Each parcel contains malted milk, chocolate, and other nourishing concentrated food, as well as tea and other luxuries. There used to be sugar, too; but now it isn't always included, as it is very hard to get. Then we send the men warm clothing and underwear and any little comforts that will make their indeterminate sentence more endurable.

"Our shop is patronized by everybody. Just before a fashionable wedding we are deluged with orders. It seems to me that it could very easily be done here, and that you will need something of the kind very soon.

"Prisoners are taken almost daily, and in German prisons the parcels from home often spell the difference between life and death. There are many women who can not afford to give money, but who could spare some of their treasures for the sake of those who are doing so much for us all.

"I have noticed a tremendous change since I was here last September. You are waking up, but you will better heed the call for complete, entire service if the casualty list begins to grow larger; one doesn't really know what foods can be dispensed with until one hasn't food to use. We didn't in England. I have observed, however, that dinners are very much curtailed, and I am glad to see it. In England there are practically no dinners given any more.

"In the first place, we are all rationed. Any one who goes out to dinner has to take sugar and a meat and bread card which is punched by the hostess. No butter is to be had and the allowance of meat and bread is strictly limited.

"Then transit is difficult. There are almost no taxis and no one has any petrol except persons who are using their cars for government work. The streets are dark at night on account of air-raids, which prevent many people from going out.

"The theaters are always full, for the men back from the front enjoy the diversion, and there are plenty of dancing parties for the young people. You wouldn't believe how those boys, fresh from all the sordid horrors of the trenches, love to dance. It is healthy amusements like this that keep us all sane and normal.

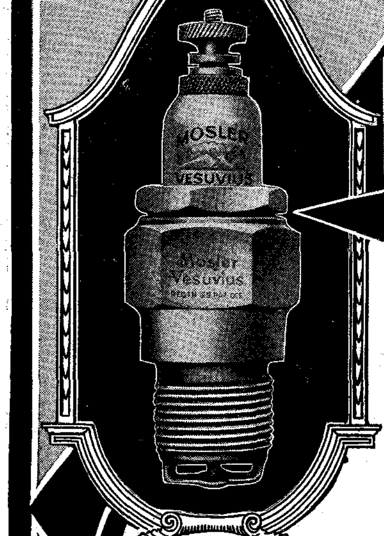
"Most people are too tired at night to sit through dinner-parties, even if it were possible to give them. Practically all the women I know work all day, beginning at six or seven, and the daylight-saving plan means nothing to them. They are dead beat at five, and ready for bed after a light supper; and as for the farmers, they work almost from sunrise to sunset.

"The farmerettes have done wonders. The farm-work being done by women is not only vital to food-production but also commercially profitable. Women are employed on farms by the thousands.

Still another war-charity described by Lady Reading gave a hint of the personal sacrifices that are being made daily by Englishwomen. It is the Children's Jewel Fund, which is headed by the Duchess of Marlborough.

To save the English babies, to provide postnatal and prenatal care, maternity and infant welfare centers are being established all over England from the sale of jewels given by the women of England. Any gifts, from tiaras to wedding-rings, from family plate to silver thimbles, are accepted.

"That is the spirit in which the women of England are meeting the present crisis," said Lady Reading, "and they are all the same."



MOSLER
VESUVIUS
PLUG

"One reason for Vesuvius superiority is the care in assembling and adjustment, which is of vital importance." —A. R. MOSLER

Not only are the finest materials that money can buy selected for the Vesuvius—but all the parts are put together by hand.

This means that the sensitive fingers of the operator detect the least variation from perfect adjustment—something a machine cannot do.
Hand assembling and electrical testing, which reveals the minutest defect, insures that each Vesuvius is leak-proof!

Quality makes it
"The Indestructible Plug"
Guaranteed to outlast the Motor.

Mechanically perfect, sturdy, powerful, increases power, decreases fuel expense. Buy them anywhere at the standard price $1.00. (Vesuvius Mica Tractor Plug, $2.00.)

Write for book by A. R. MOSLER—the ignition authority—which tells the right plug for your motor. Sent free.

A. R. MOSLER & CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.
Also manufactners of the famous Spit Fire (platinum point) Plugs $1.25, and Superior (Ford) Plugs 75 cts.

HOW TO BUILD A BUSINESS

$ The Rules That Make Men Rich $

The principles of successful business conduct—the "Hows," "Whys," "Whats" that every man who buys or sells anything MUST KNOW TO SUCCEED are clearly explained in this new book.

How to Deal With Human Nature in Business
By SHERWIN CODY

It lays bare the ***big broad*** principles of business conduct, not overlooking the hundreds of little practical twists and knacks necessary to every successful business.

It tells how, why, where and when to buy and sell things—why one man will succeed where another fails—how men's minds work—practical principles of appeal—how to write advertisements, letters, circulars, that produce profits—what to say to inquirers—new patrons—old patrons—how to systematize the handling of large correspondence—how to collect your bills by mail—what constitutes good salesmanship in a person—in a letter—in an ad—how to follow-up a lead—what can and what can not be done in merchandising—the what, when, why and where of personal salesmanship—managing salesmen—retail selling, etc., etc. It is chock-full of thousands of helps, hints, and plans for doing a bigger and a better business. In your home, office, or store, it is a constant impetus toward business growth.

Bristling With Hints That Help You in Doing Business--

By Letter and Circular— Over the Counter—
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In the Store, the Office, the Factory—In All Phases of Business

Large 12mo, Cloth, Illustrated. Price $2.00 net; by mail, $2.12. Money back if not satisfied.

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THE ESSENTIALS OF ELOCUTION A splendid little book of intimate talks by Alfred Ayres on the practical problems of effective public speaking and reading. 12mo, Cloth, deckle edges, frontispiece. 75 cents; by mail, 83 cents.
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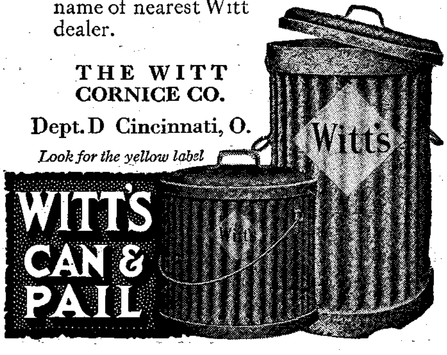
DON'T BE ASHAMED
of your garbage can

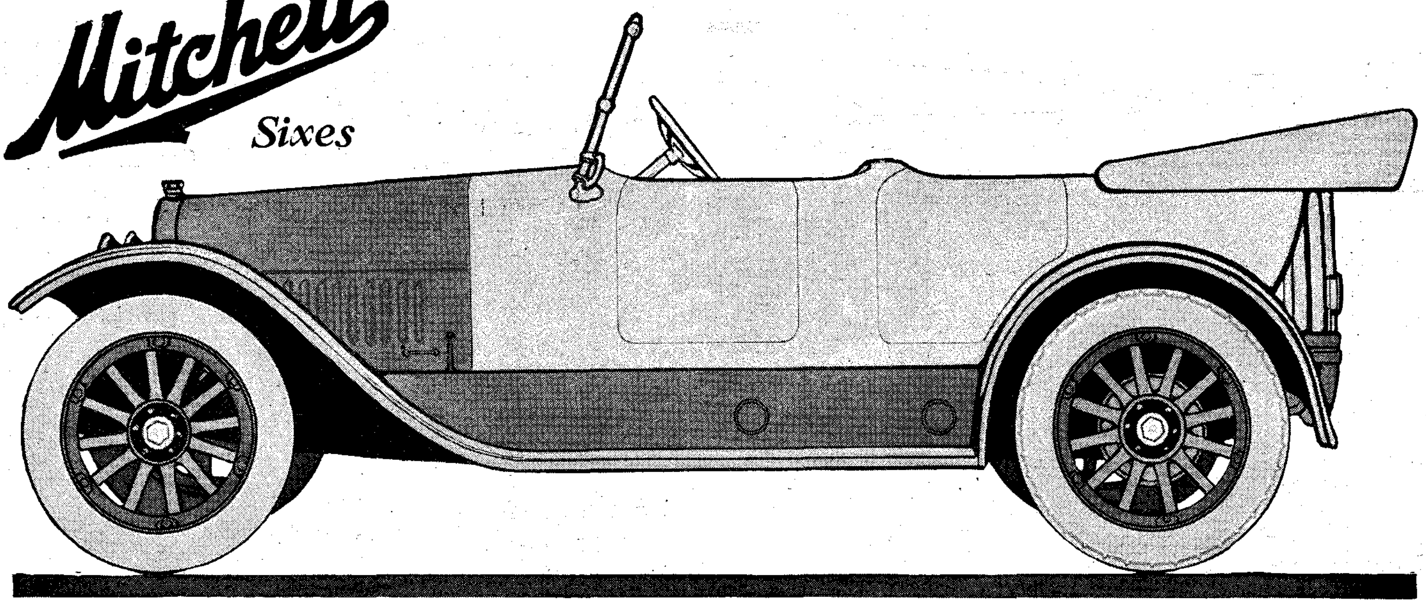
Your garbage can should be just as unnoticed and just as sanitary as the rain spouts on your house. Witt's meets these requirements. It won't rust and won't dent. Made of heavy galvanized, corrugated steel—29 times stronger than plain steel. It outlasts two ordinary cans. Witt's lid fits air-tight. Keeps odors in; keeps dogs, rats, flies out. Buy Witt's for your home. It saves you money. Write for booklet and name of nearest Witt dealer.

THE WITT CORNICE CO.
Dept. D Cincinnati, O.

Look for the yellow label



Mitchell
Sixes



We Have a Great Six
For $1250 This Year—Go See It

THIS is a time for utility cars—cars fit for any service. It is a time for reliable cars, needing little attention. Good service men are scarce. It is a time for good values. Extravagance and waste are tabooed. We ask you to measure the new Mitchell Sixes in the light of today's requirements.

Fewer Cars, But Better

We shall, like others, build fewer cars this year. War demands require it. But reduction in output enables us to make this a record year for improvements.

In the past few months we have added numerous specialists to the able Mitchell staff. Each is an expert who has made his mark in some part of car building. Together they combine the knowledge gained in building hundreds of thousands of cars.

These men have fixed new standards on many important parts. On some the strength requirements have been even doubled. New steel alloys, new treatments, new designs have been adopted. Every part has been studied, to attain in these new cars the very summit of sturdy endurance.

Our tests and inspections have been doubled. Costly machines have been installed to aid them. The highest-priced car is not today more carefully watched and adjusted. A famous designer has been placed in charge of all our body building.

And all these improvements, remember, are added to a car with a 15-year fame. To a car which has won respect all the world over. To a car which has stood for superlative endurance, for beauty, for comfort, for economy and performance.

A Big, Roomy Six at $1250

The Mitchell D-40—price $1250 at factory—is by far the greatest value in this price-class today.

The wheelbase is 120 inches, which means long, low, impressive lines, and unusual room. The motor is a 40-horsepower Six—the final result of specializing for many years on Sixes.

This car embodies the new Mitchell standards. Every line and detail shows distinction. The rear springs are shock-absorbing, so the car is a marvel of comfort. At $1250 this new Mitchell Six is this year's wonder-car.

Equal Over-Value at $1525

The Mitchell C-42—price $1525 at factory—offers equal excess value. Both these models, at their prices, offer more than you'll expect. Both are built to tests which are far beyond what cars in service meet.

These extra values are due to scientific methods, to remarkable factory efficiency. This model factory has been perfectly adapted to produce the Six type economically. These new Mitchells, in a hundred ways, show the results of those savings. Write for our new catalog.

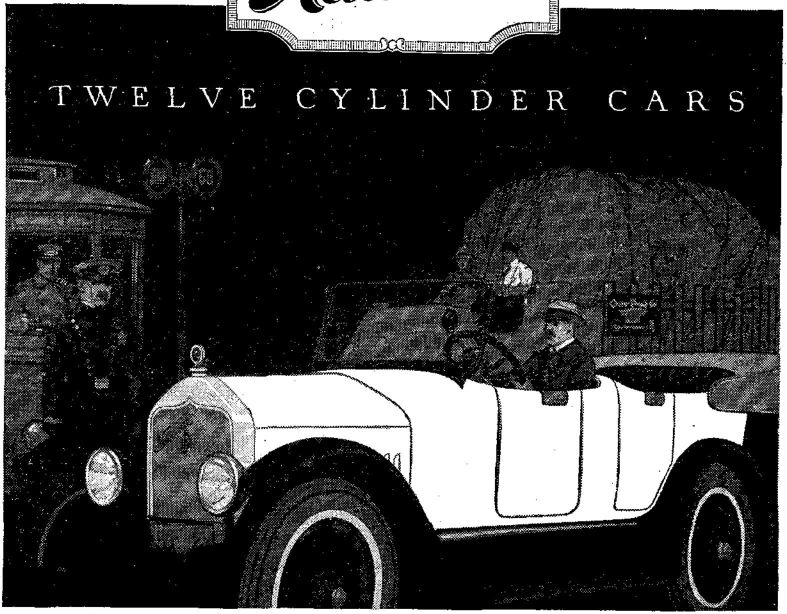
Mitchell D-40 Built as Touring Car, 3-Passenger Roadster, Touring Sedan and Coupe. Touring Car price is $1250 at factory.

Mitchell C-42 127-inch Wheelbase — 48-Horsepower Motor. Made in 12 styles of body, including Club Roadster, 4-Passenger Surrey, Touring Sedan, Club Sedan, De Luxe Sedan, Coupe, Cabriolet, Town Car, and Limousine. The Touring Car price is $1525 at factory.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., Racine, Wisconsin

(615)

National



Essentially a Service Car

It is true that a goodly portion of the popularity of National motor cars is due to their comfort and security.

It is true also that their pleasing design and the careful method of their manufacture have played a large part in their favor.

But their strongest appeal rests on a much sounder basis—a basis of unquestioned significance at this time.

It rests on the capacity of National cars for competent and sustained performance—for service under all conditions without failure.

New dependence on the motor car as a means of swift and economical transportation has magnified the National's importance in this field.

The National is essentially a car to be used; built to last several seasons and to serve without waste.

With either the six-cylinder or the twelve-cylinder airplane-type motor it is conspicuously reliable and efficient.

Its smooth action and perfect balance, its staunch and enduring construction, make its fuel, tire and maintenance costs surprisingly low.

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORPORATION - INDIANAPOLIS
Eighteenth Successful Year

We believe that the twelve-cylinder National will outperform any genuinely "stock" car in the world

National Dealers Now Offer Complete Range of Body Styles in Both

Six and Twelve Cylinder Models

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, Four-Passenger Phaeton, Four Passenger Roadster, Seven-Passenger Convertible Sedan

GERMAN CAMOUFLAGE OF THE WORKERS' HAPPY LOT

THE German farmer and worker, so much extolled to other nations, belongs in the category of *Mrs. Harris*—"there ain't no such person." Conditions on the farms and among the skilled laborers of German cities were even before the war intolerable in the extreme. Women and children worked like beasts of burden on farms and in cities, and the majority lived in wretched tenements and suffered from lack of food and fuel. But the idea has been always imprest on us that the lot of the German of the working class has been far superior to that of his fellow in any other country. This cruel and contemptible form of camouflage cloaked the sinister purposes of the Imperial German Government, we are informed by Mr. Ralph M. Easley, organizer and chairman of the executive council of the National Civic Federation. He tells us further that the League for National Unity has undertaken to assemble the facts of actual conditions in Germany, from official German documents and other authoritative sources, up to the outbreak of the war, and in the New York *Times* he presents his story, based on studies prepared for the League by Mr. Gustavus A. Myers, "the well-known research expert and writer." First as to housing conditions in Germany, we learn that—

> The general mass of workers in Germany, skilled and unskilled, live in what are known as "barrack tenements." These tenements are built in a series of blocks, one row behind the other, the grim rows situated thirty to forty feet apart, and usually three to six stories in height. The gloom, the foulness, the lack of light and air, the sordid barrenness of the dark rooms, the lack of baths and heat were hidden by the meretricious overdecoration of the street exterior. American visitors, seeking proof of German superiority over the rest of the world, described only these gaudy exteriors. They did not tell that the hall baths in the rear were used by from eight to ten families, or that one-fourth of the families living in these small two- and three-room flats had to take in lodgers in order to pay their rent.
>
> The Berlin census of 1900 showed that 96.7 per cent. of the city's population lived in rented dwellings, mostly in these sordid barrack flats. Of 412,713 tenements in Berlin, 37,369 were of one-room, 175,163 of two rooms, 143,744 of three rooms, and 56,197 of four rooms. Of 555,416 dwellings, housing a population of 1,996,994 persons in 1913, 40,690 consisted of one room, 186,756 of two rooms, 180,850 of three rooms, and 62,676 of four rooms. Of this number 34,508 had no kitchens. In 41,115 roomers were kept, and in 58,400 households transient night-lodgers were taken in. Such are the happy homes of German workers! Mr. Gerard has stated that 55 per cent. of the families in Berlin live in one room. The prevailing "dwelling" for workers is a two-room flat, accommodating a family of four to six persons, and lodgers besides. For these "luxurious" quarters the German workingman, earning on an average $225 a year, has had to give up the equivalent of

about fifty-six days' work a year for rent. Local taxes and state income taxes are not included.

Conditions similar to those in Berlin exist in all the great German cities. In Düsseldorf, much praised for its picturesque workingmen's homes, one-fourth of the workers in 1910 lived in one- and two-room flats. It has been said that Germany is without slums. What are perhaps the foulest slums in the world are found in Magdeburg and Danzig.

Against the intolerable housing conditions existing in Germany one might present the reforms in housing introduced in England, France, Belgium, and the United States. While much remains to be done in improvements in this country, the masses of American workers enjoy both working and living conditions infinitely superior to those of Germany.

Comparing working-hours, Mr. Easley points out that the ten-hour work-day was established in the United States in 1840 and the eight-hour work-day received Congressional sanction in 1869. In Germany the general work-day for highly skilled trades was fifty-seven to sixty hours a week and in other trades twelve to fourteen hours a day up to the beginning of the war. Replies of German employers to the British Board of Trade in 1908 were: Fifty-four hours for compositors; fifty-nine hours in the building trades; fifty-nine and one-half hours in the engineering trades. By comparison, hours of labor in Germany were 8 to 12 per cent. higher than in England and 10 to 34 per cent. higher than in the United States. As to wages, Mr. Easley quotes from the director of the municipal statistical office of Schöneberg, who was commissioned by the German Imperial Treasury Department to draw up a report, from which it is ascertained that in 1907 the schedule in the "prosperous Fatherland" ran as follows:

Miners, hard-coal mines, an average of $334 a year.

Miners, soft-coal mines, an average of $297 a year.

Workers in salt-mines and works, an average of $309 a year.

Miners in copper-mines, an average of $271 a year.

Miners in iron-mines, an average of $266 a year.

Masons, $1.26 to $1.61 a day.

Carpenters, $1.24 to $1.61 a day.

Plumbers, gas-fitters, and steam-fitters, $1.13 to $1.39 a day.

Stone-cutters, $1.62 to $1.72 a day.

Krupp plant, at Essen, average daily earnings, $1.27.

Journeymen printers, $6.55 to $7.44 a week.

Skilled state railway shop-workers, 86 cents to $1.02 a day.

Engineers, conductors, etc., state railway, 70 cents a day.

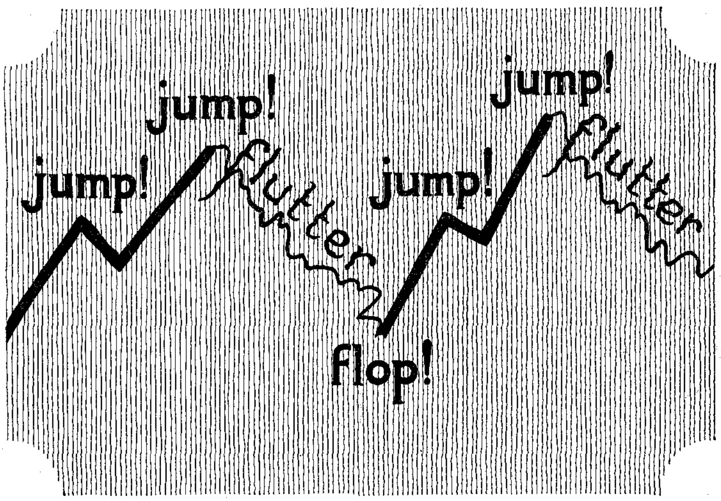
Artizans and mechanics, state railway, 98 cents to $1.09 a day.

Employees, Prussian-Hessian state railway, average 76 cents a day.

Able-bodied seamen, Baltic and North Sea, average $15.18 a month.

This list includes skilled men only. Other kinds of workers in these different industries received, of course, much less than the skilled. An investigation at the same time made by the Federation of

If your heart starts acting like this—


jump!
jump!
Flutter
jump!
jump!
Flutter
Flop!

—switch to Girards!

If you stick close to Girards you'll never need worry about any ill-effects of smoking. *There won't be any ill-effects!* The Girard is America's Most Famous Cigar for just that reason—it never disturbs your heart action, your nerve action or your brain action.

Smoke as many Girards as you want within reason, and they'll leave you as fit as they find you.

The Girard Cigar

Never gets on your nerves

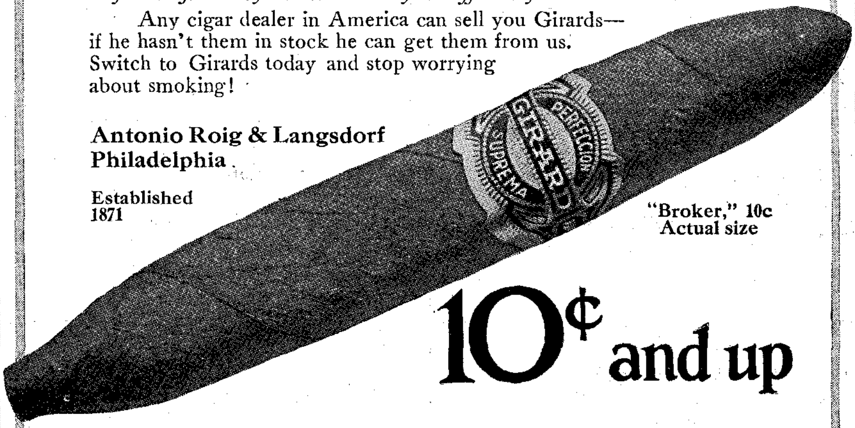
But that isn't all! No cigar could win the hearts of smokers everywhere, as the Girard has done, simply because it is harmless. Men smoke for enjoyment—full-bodied, full-flavored *enjoyment!* And *discriminating* smokers want real Havana enjoyment, the ripe, mellow, dreamy Cuban aroma!

All these things you'll find in the Girard—*and without any back-fire on your health or your efficiency.*

Any cigar dealer in America can sell you Girards—if he hasn't them in stock he can get them from us. Switch to Girards today and stop worrying about smoking!

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Philadelphia

Established
1871



"Broker," 10c
Actual size

10¢ and up

Poker and Pipe-Smokers

Five men playing poker — hammer and tongs. Take away two. This incident concerns only the remaining three.

Smith loses a big pot. His laugh is nervous and he knocks over his pile of chips. Smith is smoking a long black powerful cigar.

Jones loses a big pot. He throws his "hand" across the room and calls for a new deck. Jones doesn't smoke at all.

Robinson loses a big pot. He tucks his "hand" quietly into the discard and never makes a yip. Robinson is smoking a pipe.

Why is it that pipe-smokers are almost always so self-possessed?

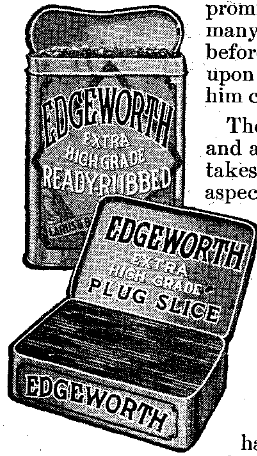
Because their nerves are in better trim.

That man's nerves are in the best trim who has finally found the particular brand of tobacco suited to his particular taste.

It is frequently a long quest—a quest in course of which a man makes many compromises. He smokes many brands of tobacco before he comes at last upon the brand yielding him complete satisfaction.

Then—a beaming face and a huge content. Life takes on an entirely new aspect. He enjoys his smoke. When things go wrong he has something to make them seem better. When things break right, well—he enjoys his smoke. What more can be said?

Edgeworth Tobacco has proved itself to be the brand many a smoker has long sought.



It may not be the tobacco especially suited to your individual taste. You may be more particular than they are.

Nevertheless it has delighted so many that its manufacturers feel no hesitation in submitting it to your judgment.

They intend to make it very easy for you to put Edgeworth to the test and learn if it is not the tobacco you like best.

Merely send them on a postcard your name and address, also that of the retailer usually supplying your smoking needs. Upon receipt of this card they will take pleasure in sending you generous samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth is sold in convenient sizes to suit all purchasers. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed in pocket-size package is 13c or two for 25c. Other sizes, 30c and 60c. The 16-oz. tin humidor is $1.15; 16-oz. glass jar $1.25. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 30c, 60c and $1.15.

If Edgeworth proves to be *your* tobacco—well, the boys in the camps and "over there" like nothing better than good tobacco. They know Edgeworth, but never have too much of it.

Matches and tobacco are valued even more highly than money in the front-line trenches and even in our camps on this side the man who has a little tobacco to spare makes the most friends. A tin-jar of Edgeworth makes a boy feel rich—and grateful.

For the samples, address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

EDGEWORTH
EXTRA HIGH GRADE
SMOKING TOBACCO

German Woodworkers—an industry employing nearly 800,000 persons—disclosed that the average weekly labor hours of joiners, turners, brush and basket-makers, wheelwrights, wooden-shoe makers, and box- and toy-makers were fifty-seven hours.

The average weekly earnings of adult males were $5.99 a week.

According to a summary sent out by the German Imperial Statistical Office, the average earnings of men per day in certain important groups of industries were in March, 1914:

Metal industry	$1.32
Engineering industry	1.28
Electrical industry	1.07
Paper industry	.93
Woodworking industry	1.01
Chemical industry	1.24
Stoneworking and pottery	1.07
Food, drink, and tobacco	1.36
Leather and rubber	1.20

In the textile industry wages were considerably lower than the low wages in other industries. An article in the *Soziale Praxis*, of Berlin, November 11, 1915, stated that in normal times weekly wages of from 7 to 10 marks ($1.67 to $2.38) for female workers and from 14 to 15 marks ($3.33 to $3.57) for male workers represented the average wages paid in some important textile districts in Germany.

How do these wages compare with the cost of living? The German Imperial Statistical Office in 1908 published a report of an investigation of the annual living expenses of 852 families, which placed the average annual expenditure per family at $531.70. Compare this with the average yearly earning of unskilled workmen, $310, and of skilled workmen, $373.

The German propaganda has aimed particularly at impressing the working classes of other lands with the purpose of weakening the allegiance of labor to their own governments by making them believe workers were better off in Germany. Yet, in Germany, workers were not allowed to organize until long after unions were regarded as a fundamental right in other nations, and even to-day labor meetings are under direct bureaucratic surveillance. Few strikes have been successful in Germany.

In 1912, according to the German Statistical Year-Book, 68.3 per cent., or more than two-thirds of the strikers, were compelled to return to work without meeting any success for their demands. In Saxony, where the general weekly wages of textile-workers are from $1.30 to $2.12 a week, the workers in 1917 petitioned for the granting of a minimum wage-scale. According to the Berlin *Vorwärts* of August 21, 1917, General Groner, who was charged with the enforcement of the auxiliary service law, declared himself against the minimum wage—and that ended it. When the textile-workers in Landeshut, Silesia, appealed to the War-Arbitration Office at Posen, the presiding officer bruskly declared their wages were sufficiently high and threatened, if the mills closed, to send all males into the army or war-material establishments and the females to farms in West Prussia. Such is "the industrial and social equality" exploited by the fatuous American propagandists of "superior German *Kultur*."

How has the German worker, earning less than it costs to keep a family, managed to get along? An investigation made by the Imperial Statistical Office showed that out of 852 families, in 278 the wife had to work out. In 1913 T. St. John Gaffney, United States Consul-General at Dresden, reported to the United States Department of State that a full third of the economic labor of the German Empire was performed by women; that German statistics showed there were 9,500,000 wage-earning women in Germany, which meant that every second woman earned her own living. In 1910 Mr. Gaffney reported that the work-day for women had been reduced from eleven hours to ten hours daily, and eight hours on Saturday. As Mr. Gaffney was such a pro-German that he had to be removed from office by our Government, it can be assumed that he did not exaggerate the bad conditions.

In 1905, according to an investigation made by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, there were more than 100,000 sweat-shops in Berlin alone, and 80 per cent. of the home-workers were women. The Berlin Chamber of Commerce, investigating 2,051 municipal employees, found that the wives of 20.2 per cent. worked for money. The majority earned from 75 cents to $1.50 a week; only twenty-five received more than $2.50 a week.

That young girls worked in canning-factories from thirteen to eighteen hours a day, and on Sundays for ten or more hours, was brought out by an investigation made by the German Factory Workers' Union in 1905. Their wages were 3 to 4½ cents an hour.

Women have been enlisted in the most strenuous trades. Their average daily earnings in March, 1914, according to a report of the German Statistical Office, were:

	Cents.
Metal industry	49
Engineering industry	55
Electrical industry	65
Paper industry	55
Woodworking industry	47
Chemical industry	57
Stoneworking and pottery industry	41
Food, drink, and tobacco industry	51
Leather and rubber industry	67

Before the war about 64,000 women and girls were employed in the metal trades, working from nine to ten hours a day. In the *Soziale Praxis*, Berlin, April 19, 1916, the Federation of German Metal Workers reported on the slavery of women in the metal trade:

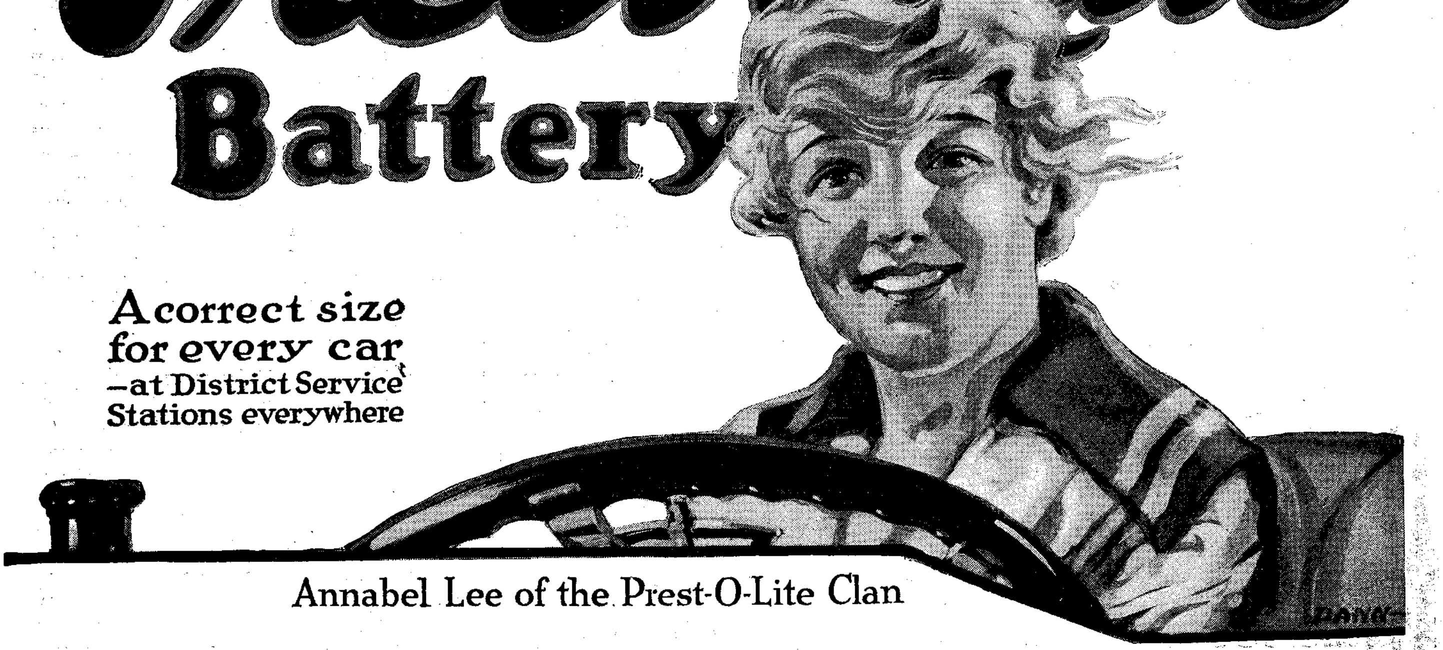
"Even for men, and still more for women, work at flanging machines is too hard. . . . At these machines projectiles weighing from 22 to 82 pounds have to be lifted breast high and clamped to the bed; then unclamped and placed again on the floor. This entails a great physical strain. In order to earn a wage of 3 marks (71 cents) a day a woman must perform this operation seventy-five or even one hundred times."

In 1914, before the war, 7,265 women and 31,290 children were employed in coal- and salt-mines. According to a report made in 1914 by United States Consul-General Henry H. Morgan, at Hamburg, the number of children employed in German mines, mills, and factories in 1911 was: Under fourteen years, 7,434 boys and 5,970 girls; fourteen to sixteen years, 332,882 boys and 172,535 girls. Of 518,821 children employed, 40,799 boys and 1,063 girls worked in mines; 29,164 boys and 8,398 girls worked in stone and earth trades; 55,821 boys and 12,027 girls worked in metal trades, and 67,258 boys and 4,917 girls worked on machinery. Since the war women and children have been recruited by countless thousands to fill the places of men taken away as cannon-fodder for the Kaiser's armies.

It is true that wages rose in Germany after the outbreak of the war. But how did they rise? According to the *Bremer Bürger-Zeitung*, by September, 1916, the prices of foodstuffs had increased 100 per cent. Against this the increase of wages

Prest-O-Lite Battery

A correct size
for every car
—at District Service
Stations everywhere



Annabel Lee of the Prest-O-Lite Clan

She drove the family car 12,000 miles in 18 months

Of course Annabel had help—good help—from two sources.

—Help from the little Prest-O-Lite Battery which started the big engine and fed the bright headlights.

—And help from a proud father who taught her what she should know about the rules of the road and the folly of exceeding the speed limit.

Thanks to the surplus power of the Prest-O-Lite, Annabel never experienced a minute when that little helpmate failed to spin the husky old engine at a touch of her toe.

And thanks to the skill acquired from her clever tutor, she backed the car into only one ditch—killed only one chicken, and barked only one telegraph pole, in all that time.

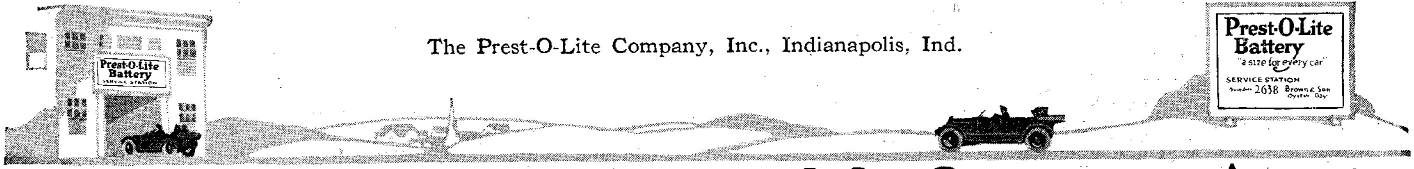
To keep her faithful little Prest-O-Lite Helper in one hundred per cent condition, Annabel relied solely on the Prest-O-Lite service man down on Main Street.

For Annabel herself, dreadful as it may seem, did not even know what kind of grids were inside of that battery.

And not once has she found it necessary to take even a peek at the hieroglyphics in the battery booklets which came with the car.

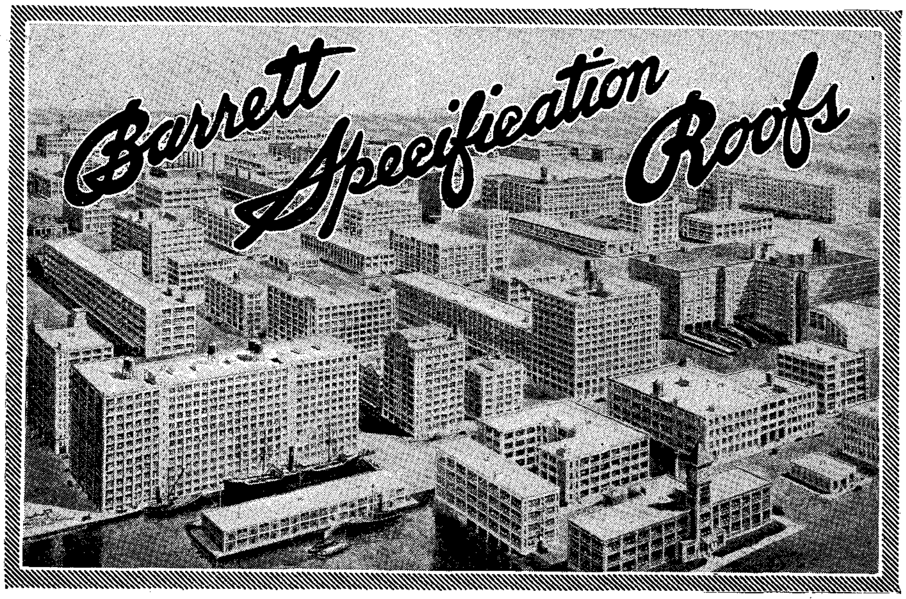
You who read this, and envy Annabel, certainly can't do better than to follow her lead—join the Prest-O-Lite Clan while the joining is good.

Write us today for name and address of the nearest Prest-O-Lite service man, who will be glad to welcome and install you as an active member of the clan in good standing.



The Prest-O-Lite Company, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Oldest Service to Automobile Owners in America



One Year's Work of One Construction Company

Barrett Specification Roofs Cover over 90% of the Latest "Concrete City"—

THE GREAT Turner Construction Company has pictured in this drawing a composite view of seventy concrete buildings which they erected in 1916.

It is a representative group of modern industrial edifices and the principal architects and engineers of America cooperated with Turner in drawing designs and specifications.

Over 90% of all these buildings are covered with Barrett Specification Roofs.

Turner's letter, reproduced to the right, speaks for itself. Read it.

Barrett Specification Roofs are used on most of the permanent structures of the country.

This is not to be wondered at when you consider that they cost less per year of service than any other kind; that they are free from maintenance expense; that they take the base rate of fire insurance; and, finally, that *they carry a 20-Year Surety Bond Guaranty.*

To any one interested we will send free, on request, a copy of The Barrett 20-Year Specification with the necessary roofing diagrams.

TURNER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION
244 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT
J P H PERRY, MANAGER
HENRY H FOX, ESTIMATING ENGINEER

BRANCH OFFICES
BUFFALO N Y
BOSTON, MASS.

The Barrett Company,
New York, N. Y.

December 20, 1917.

Gentlemen:

Herewith is the new composite drawing of all the buildings we put up last year—the "Turner Concrete City" of 1916.

So far as the roofs are concerned it is also a "Barrett City," for practically every roof in sight is yours. The use of The Barrett Specification, as you know, has been practically standard practice for years with us.

On these 70 various buildings we dealt with 31 prominent architects or engineers, and the general use of Barrett Specification Roofs tells its own story.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.
J P H Perry
MANAGER.

The Barrett Company

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Birmingham
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was 46 per cent. for men and 54 per cent for women.

Another sham of German Government "efficiency" is exposed in Mr. Easley's account of the so-called social insurance laws, of which he tells us:

> According to the *Amtliche Nachrichten des Reichs-Versicherung-Amt*, Berlin, the average invalidity pension in 1913 was $46.51 a year—less than $1 a week. The average sickness pension was $48.45 a year—also less than $1 a week. The average old-age pension was $39.75 a year—about 76 cents a week! The average widow's and widower's pension was $18.49 a year—about 35 cents a week. The average widow's sickness pension was $18.59 a year, and the average orphan's pension $19.07 a year. These were the pensions in a country where the poorest paid adult, living in the lowest possible scale, needed at least $140 to $155 a year for the cost of the barest subsistence.
>
> The American press agents of Teutonic superiority have extolled the various social-reform measures, particularly the provisions for giving financial credit to small farmers. In the United States the Federal Farm Loan Act operates to the benefit of small farmers who actually till the soil, and eliminates absentee landlords. Loans from $100 to $10,000 are made on land security and improvements, from five to forty years, repayable on easy terms and at a low rate of interest. From the time the Federal Farm Loan Act was put into operation up to December 1, 1917, in less than six months, $30,000,000 was loaned. Yet these American farmers have been told that the German Government is much more generous. But is this so?
>
> Dr. Kapp-Königsberg, General Director of the Prussian *Landschraften*—the Mutual Farm Loan Associations—testifying before a visiting commission in 1912, admitted that the systems of loans on landed property had benefited chiefly the land-owning aristocracy.
>
> "Of the estates," he testified, "which exceed 100 hectares (a hectare is not quite 2½ acres) 66.3 per cent. have availed themselves of *Landschraft* loans; the corresponding proportion in the case of peasant holdings is only 13.5 per cent."
>
> The meaning of this is clear when it is explained that in Germany 2,084,060 farm-holdings are under 1¼ acres, 1,294,449 farm-holdings are from 1¼ to 5 acres, 1,006,277 farm-holdings from 5 to 12½ acres, and 1,065,539 farm-holdings from 12½ to 50 acres. The *Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsstatistik*, Part 2-B, published by the Imperial Statistical Office, Berlin, 1912, further shows that while the millions of peasant farmers have only tiny farms, 23,566 junkers—feudal barons or magnate farmers—own nearly 25,000,000 acres, embraced in estates of 250 to 500 acres and more. Of the farms in Germany, 36.3 per cent. are under 1¼ acres, 32.6 per cent. 1¼ to 5 acres, 17.5 per cent. 5 to 12 acres, 18.6 per cent. 12½ to 50 acres, 4.6 per cent. 50 to 250 acres, 0.2 per cent. 250 to 500 acres, and 0.2 per cent. 500 acres and over.
>
> It can therefore be seen what an insignificant proportion of the small farmers have received the aid of loans from these Mutual Farm Loan Associations. In their inception they were meant for the landed aristocrats, and have remained so.
>
> Much praise has been accorded the annuity banks of Germany by infatuated admirers of the paternal Prussian system. To what extent have these banks benefited small farmers? They were established

in 1850, and enlarged in functions later by legislation. They have served, in the words of Dr. Augsbin, of Berlin, "in facilitating the redemption of old servitudes encumbering the lands of peasants, so as to enable the peasant farmer to buy off the feudal dues encumbering his land." These banks issue annuity bonds, guaranteed by the Prussian Government, which run from fifty to sixty years, and by 1909 the amount issued was more than 500,000,000 marks. Thus the peasants of Germany are compelled to pay off dues for feudal impositions of five centuries ago.

The vast proportion are so small that the farmers can not afford machinery, and instead use the labor of women and children. Does one see women and children hitched with oxen and dogs, drawing plows and carts in the United States? "In Germany," reported F. J. H. von Engelken (President of the Federal Farm Loan Bank, of Columbia, S. C.), member of a visiting American commission, "the greater proportion of the farm-work is done by women. It is a common sight to see women hoeing or pitching hay or spreading manure." And what are the generous emoluments in prosperous, happy Germany? According to testimony given on farm wages in 1912, a woman farm-laborer earns from 38 to 48 cents a day, and children over twelve years get 24 cents a day, without board. Male farm-labor gets 72 cents a day.

The happy farmers of Germany!

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

HERE is another interesting batch of letters from our boys at the front who are engaged in the good fight, or in the good work of restoring stricken France and her suffering people to a semblance of normal life.

Donald L. Gutelius, the son of C. W. Gutelius, of Northumberland, Pa., is with the Ambulance Corps that was recruited from the students of Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pa. In letters dated "With the French Army" and printed in the Philadelphia *Press* he draws some vivid pictures of life in France to-day. He writes under date of February 22:

> Another fellow and I are stationed in a little village back of the lines, doing evacuation work for four days. We are the only ones of our section who are on duty, but in a week or so all of us will return to the front, where, the papers from the States say, we will work harder than ever before.
>
> My comrade sleeps in the ambulance; I hang up my hat in an old barn, which also harbors Z. Ro Weather. Nevertheless, I am very comfortable, having lots of blankets that I have made into a warm wind-proof sleeping bag.
>
> Let me tell you about some friends in this village—people who have been affected physically by *la guerre* more than any family in America can ever be:
>
> In the house connected with the barn I have referred to (it is impossible in a French village to tell where the barn ends and the house begins) there live an old man, his wife, and a pretty daughter of about sixteen years of age. They are very pleasant and hospitable, and my comrade and I run in frequently to enjoy their company while getting warm at the little

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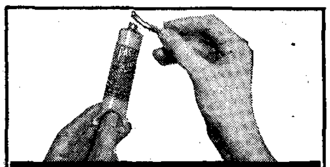

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Two sons have been killed at Verdun, and a nephew is seriously ill at a near-by hospital, suffering from wounds received at the front. Their only income is the pittance received by the father for the work he is able to do in the forest, and the few pennies made by the mother and daughter, the former doing washing and the latter sewing with the aid of a Singer machine. And yet they, in accord with thousands of other French men and women "back home," are suffering silently, and, for the sake of those who are still in the fight, they to all appearances are as cheerful and happy as ever. We never would have learned of their great, irreparable loss had we not asked them. This morning we noticed that the *déjeuner* they had was only a few fried potatoes, coffee, and bread, so we bought a nice piece of pork and some cheese for their *soupe* this evening.

(No, it wasn't the pretty daughter who engendered this interest in these kind French people!)

I am writing this in a little café in the village. The place is open for the sale of drinks only in the morning and after five o'clock in the evening; then it is filled with soldiers who come in happy and go out happier. In the afternoon the place contains only the old, the very old ladies, who come here to sew and knit, while enjoying the heat from the one stove in the establishment. Just now several old ladies *avec* bonnets and shawls, such as only old ladies can wear, are sitting around the stove, sewing and chatting over village affairs, while the two-year-old son of the proprietress is sitting at one of the tables crying "*encore, s'il vous plaît*" after finishing a bowl of bread and milk. Domesticity in a funny place!

We have been having beautiful weather for a week or so, and it really is a great pleasure to drive an ambulance at this place. But I remember the days at the front when getting up at 4 A.M., going out through pitch-darkness and driving rain, cranking my car after forty minutes' work in the mud, and starting for the posts so as to be there before the *Boche* started the day's celebration. I distinctly remember that they were not so pleasant. Oh, I forgot to say that I received my stationery a couple of days ago, and it is great. Thanks! The lady censor at New York spoiled one sheet of the paper with some words that would have been very interesting had I known her!

A visit to Paris is described in a letter written on the following day to his mother. Gutelius found the city not at all as he had pictured it—in sackcloth and ashes—for he says:

When at home and while training far back of the lines in France, I had an exaggerated idea of many things at the front. For instance, I thought my ear-drums would not stand the noise of a "75" shot off a half-mile away; lo, after a few days at the front I fired one of them myself and was not affected at all.

Similarly, my idea of Paris, once great, gay city, throwing aside its traditions at Mars' bidding, and donning sackcloth and ashes—*sans* theaters, *sans* café, *sans* everything suggesting gaiety or pleasure. I had an idea the streets during the daytime were filled with care-worn women in black, going to take their places at the end of the long bread, meat, potato, fuel, and lots of other "lines," to spend their few pennies for provisions to keep body and soul together. I imagined that at dusk every one went into *abris* and bomb-proof cellars, except probably a few courageous people who spooked around holding candles under umbrellas, lest the *Boche avions* see them. I thought—well, to make matters short, the Paris of my imagination was a place the Devil himself should cross off his visiting-list.

The Paris of fact, of reality, is not like that at all! I found lots of theaters and splendid cinema shows—and I visited quite a few cafés where one didn't have to present an affidavit certifying exactly how much food was needed to keep from starving. On the other hand, there seemed to be plenty of food, and, considering potential man-power, every large café boasted of at least one healthy man to rap you over the back with a brush when you entered and scare you into giving him a tip for it.

Of course, there are lots of women in black, but also there were many drest in those tasteful, *chic* "creations" that make Paris famous the world over, and those who wore them were not disrespectful to the times, to the memory of the thousands of heroic Frenchmen who have "gone west," according to the lexicon of the front. There are thousands of soldiers from all the Allied forces in Paris constantly, and I think nothing is more cheering for them than to see women charmingly drest.

One of the most striking features of the Paris of to-day which imprest Gutelius was the many soldiers in many kinds of uniforms who were visiting the city "on permission." Of these he writes:

Among my transient friends while there were French, Australian, Canadian, British American, and New Zealand soldiers. I spent one day with a plucky American lad in the Canadian infantry, who has seen several years' service, been in most of the big battles of Belgium and Flanders, and was wounded several times.

Paris is immoral and offers any one all the chances in the world to go wrong. I know some young chaps who have been more injured by ten days in Paris than by six months at the Front. "The Battle of Paris" is the term we use here at the front.

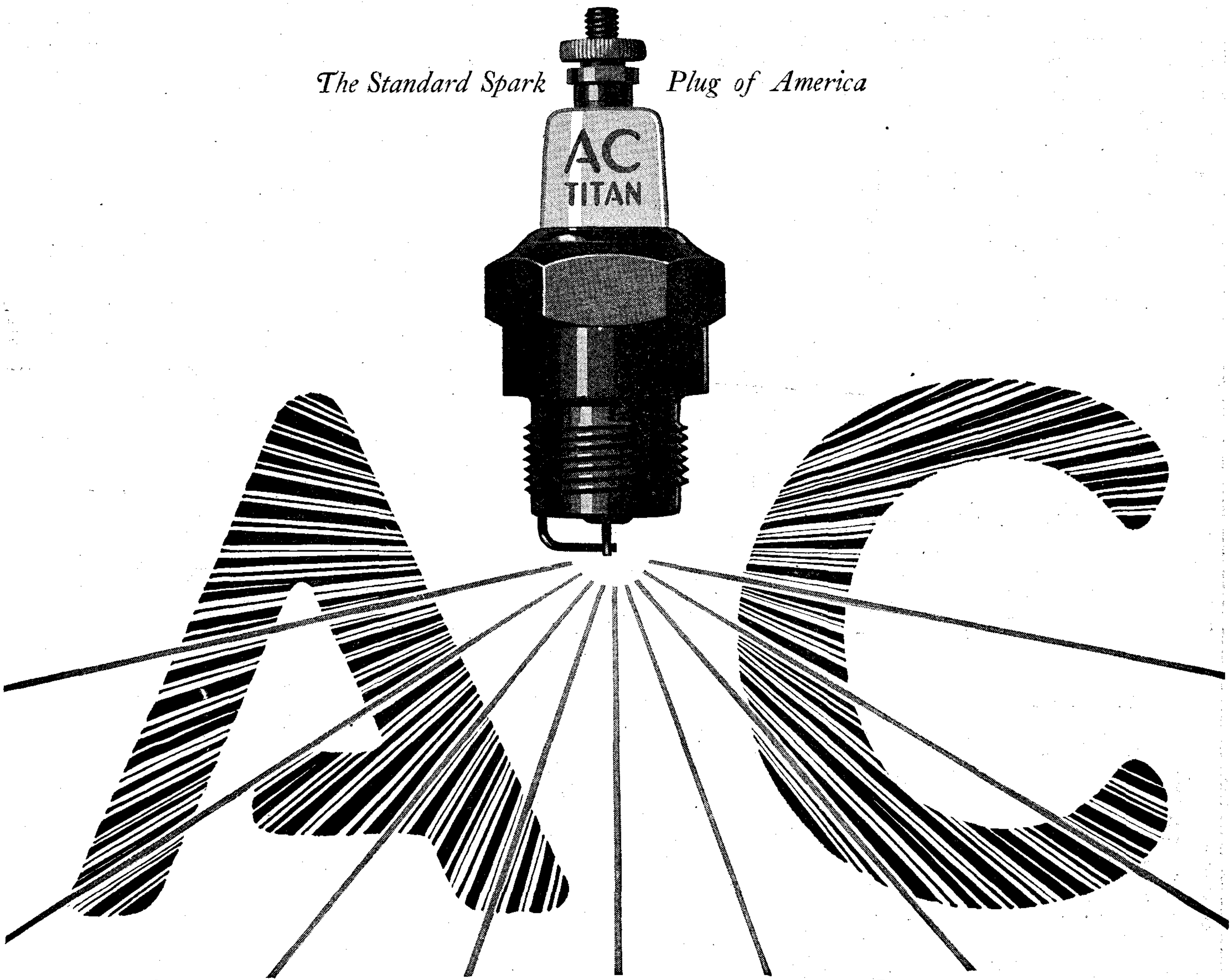
We end our *repose* in two days, when we shall return to the front. Honestly, I shall be glad to return again to the frontier. Lots of life up there.

Yesterday I visited a camp of German prisoners. They are being treated splendidly. This reminds me, I have just finished a mighty interesting book about Germany, "The Land of Deepening Shadow." Have any of you read it? It is well worth reading.

Douglas Frantz, of Enid, Okla., is at the front with the American Expeditionary Force. He writes to his mother of his experiences and sensations while under fire. In the letter which is printed in the Enid *Eagle* he says:

At last we find ourselves actively engaged, and this letter may be rather incoherent, since one can hardly write an intelligent letter with shells continually whistling and singing overhead. We were all glad finally to get a glimpse of the Front.

Our company is scattered along a quiet sector of the French lines. Five of us came to this place and are living with French soldiers. They are to show us how



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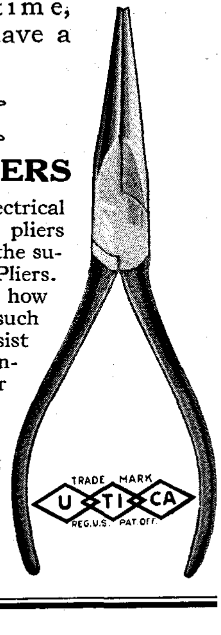

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their work is carried on, and since living and working with them, and seeing their detailed organization, I have raised my ideas about their standard of efficiency about 100 per cent.

Where we are located is called the battalion infirmary. It is behind the line, but within easy range of the German artillery. This worried me a little at first, but after a day or so one becomes accustomed to his environment. From our room we can look over into Deutschland. Think of that! It hardly seems possible that I am over here.

We must be very cautious about our lights at night, as the French tell us that Fritz can easily see all of our actions with the aid of glasses. There is a little German town about three kilometers from here, and if Fritz shells our town our artillery shells theirs, and as our boys are much more efficient than theirs the *Boche* is inclined to leave us alone.

The other evening, tho, he broke out and sent quite a number of shells into town. In a case like that we go into specially constructed dugouts until the firing ceases. These caves are shell-proof, and there is no need of anxiety on your part. We have watched the shells burst from the entrance to our cave. Several dropt near by and crashed into the tile roofs of buildings. They make a peculiar noise. It is a kind of whining rattle, and one can dodge most of them by lying flat on the ground. So you see there is not much danger after all. Our own batteries are behind us and their shells, meant for Fritz, pass over us. These have a sound peculiarly their own, and one which I shall never forget. First, there is a kind of whistle, then a long-drawn-out w-h-i-n-e, followed by a rattle much like a cart going over a street paved with cobblestones, and then the explosion, c—r-r-r-ump!

The night previous the writer experienced his first bombardment when the Germans shelled the already ruined village in which he was located. He writes:

"By jing!" we were thankful for a dugout to crawl into, for shells were bursting all around us. It lasted about two hours and you can bet I was glad when they ceased firing. It certainly is exciting, and interesting, to say the least.

Daily, we see more of the work of destruction, and from all the tales we hear the Germans are standing on their last leg. The village in which we are quartered is almost completely in ruins, as are all of the other towns along the battle-line. No one can begin to estimate even approximately the terrible waste and destruction of this war.

The Frenchmen in this infirmary are very kind in showing us around, and extremely polite. One of them speaks a little English and he is very ambitious to learn more. He gets quite excited when he hears a new English expression which he likes and he makes a run for his note-book and pencil to jot it down. We have more fun with him than I ever had at any musical comedy, and he takes it all good-naturedly. Anything he wants us to do, he always first says, "If you prefer." A few nights ago we were trying to tell him that there was practically no difference between a rabbit and a hare. When he does not "compra," he has the blankest look on his face, opens his mouth, hangs his head, occasionally scratching it while waiting for the idea to strike in. This time he thought he caught our meaning, his countenance suddenly burst into beams and he exclaimed: "Ah-h-h-h—y-e-s, now I understand—ze hare is ze savage leetle rabbit." We all laughed for about a half an hour at the way he said it.

The German newspaper propaganda had reached by balloon the sector in which Frantz is located, and he writes:

In these papers the Germans say the Americans will prove traitors to France and that they are cowards, etc. They also publish photos of prisoners to show how well they are being treated by them. It does not impress the French any, tho, and it was this propaganda that caused our English (?) Frenchman to say that "the Germans are veree good to do ze war."

These Frenchmen got a new type of gas-masks while we were here and they were quite proud of them. But they had only worn them a few days when an order came not to wear them any more. Our interpreter explained that they had caught a German spy who had ruined them all before they left the factory. What do you think about that?

I received lots of mail the other day and it was a great treat. I literally feasted on the news for several days. I was glad to get the kodak pictures. I believe I prize them more than the letters. If there's anything to dreams this old war won't last much longer, for hardly a night passes that I do not dream it is finished. I would give a whole month's salary for a dozen good old fried corn-pones, with plenty of butter and maple sirup. Gosh!

Bombs "biting" at his dugout door seems to be quite entertaining to Sergt. John Bush, also of Enid, whose letter to his brother Perry is printed in *The Eagle:*

There we sit in our gas-masks, listening to the 8-inch shells biting at our door trying to get in. Perhaps this may seem terrible to you, but it is great for all that. Why, the other evening our artillery—everything from a 30-30 to a 12-incher—was putting over a barrage fire which lasted a couple of hours. It was very dark. The sky was red from horizon to horizon from the flash of the guns, and the roar was frightful. But I stood outside and watched it all in a sort of daze. I was awe-inspired, I guess. One can hardly realize that such things are realities even when in their midst.

He has witnessed some thrilling incidents in the air, of which he writes:

I saw a famous French aviator bring down his twenty-first German plane this week. It was a very exciting little incident, altho one of daily occurrence.

A great bombing plane came flying over our trenches the other day. The sky was full of smoke from our anti-aircraft guns. But the German didn't seem to mind them at all. Then all of a sudden, from away up in the clouds, a little French craft made a scoop downward for him, hissing a steady stream of machine-gun fire at him. And another Red Skin bit the dust!

Regis McGuirk, of Detroit, is a Michigan boy who enlisted in the Canadian Field Artillery in July, 1916. He is one of the "veterans" of the war, having been fighting in France and Belgium since last November and wears the military medal. In a letter to the home folks he writes of the splendid spirit of the men at the front:

I will soon be able to celebrate my first

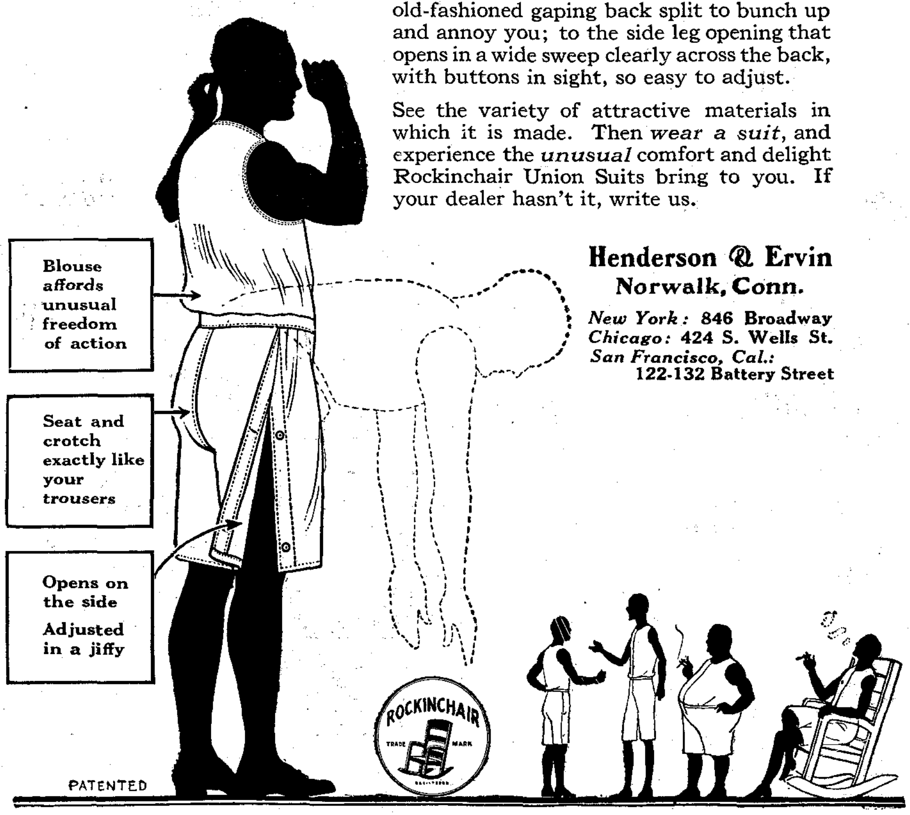
You enjoy perfect freedom

You can stoop, stretch, run, walk, sit down, with *absolute ease* and *comfort* in your Rockinchair Union Suit. No binding, chafing or annoyance, anywhere. From neck to knee it is one big *improvement* in summer underwear. Like its namesake, it is *typical of comfort.*

Sized and proportioned like a suit of clothes—to conform to the lines of your body. Every size made in *three shapes*—to perfectly fit the regular man, the tall slim, and the short stout!

Follow the arrows on the figure below for the rest of this Good Story—to the full blouse that permits unusual freedom of bodily movement; to the sanitary closed seat and crotch (exactly like your trousers)—no old-fashioned gaping back split to bunch up and annoy you; to the side leg opening that opens in a wide sweep clearly across the back, with buttons in sight, so easy to adjust.

See the variety of attractive materials in which it is made. Then *wear a suit,* and experience the *unusual* comfort and delight Rockinchair Union Suits bring to you. If your dealer hasn't it, write us.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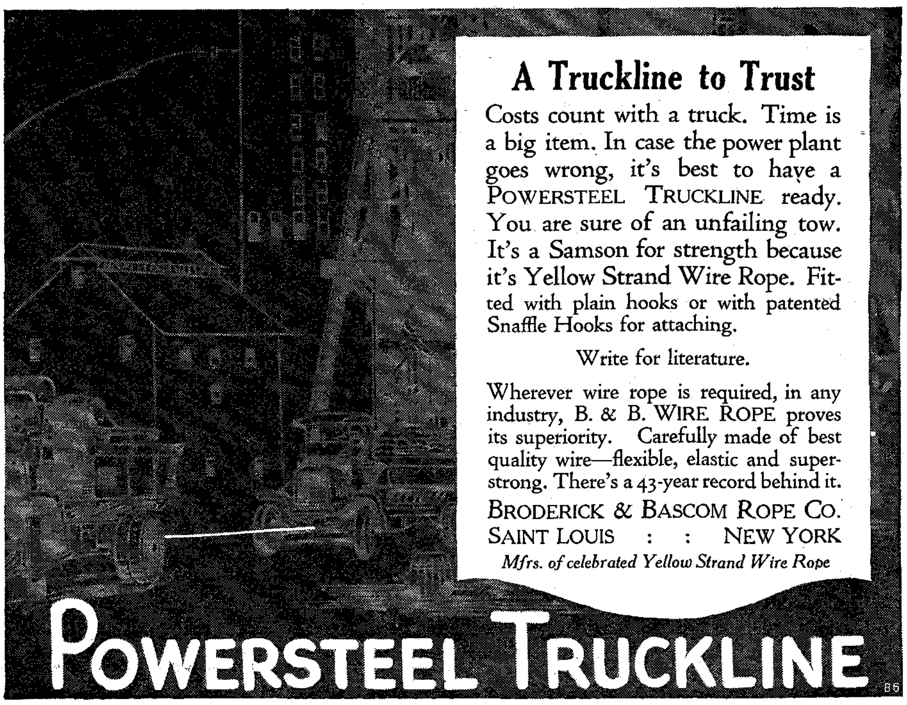

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POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE

How a $150 Repair Job Cost a Motorist $1.50

ONE day Mr. Robert Hoffman of Pittsburgh discovered a cylinder of his engine cracked clear through! It leaked so badly that water filled all the cylinders, making his car useless. A $150 repair job stared him in the face!

Someone told him about "X" Liquid, the *Scientific Process of repairing leaks in the cooling system.* He bought a $1.50 can of "X," poured it into the radiator—and *saw that the water soon stopped leaking!* Today this "X" Liquid repair is standing up under 2,000 pounds explosive pressure.

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anniversary in France. Somehow this life, which seemed so hard at first, has become so much a part of every-day routine that one can meet the worst without dread. If you are a soldier you are able to do anything you are ordered to do—no matter what the hardship, you crack a joke with the boys and away you go. I remember that at one time to be pulled out in the middle of the night meant a headache, and a feeling like two cents' worth of chewing-gum; but when you've stood through weather of all description, or watched the first silver tracing of dawn touch the eastern clouds when all the world seemed asleep, tho you knew by the flash of a gun or a soaring star-shell that many others kept watch, you get what the Tommies call "three o'clock in the morning courage," and you need it. But when you harden a bit it is not such a bad life—not when you've got fellows alongside of you whose spirits won't be downed. There is a facetious humor, a spirit of bantering one another eternally, that is never absent.

This is the first fine day we've had in a week. March is living up to its reputation for cold, snow, rain, and wind and mud. But there is at least the consolation that summer is not far distant, and altogether we have not suffered so cruelly as last year at this time.

A DEBATE IN DEUTSCHLAND—It is not all clear sailing in Germany for the military party when the *Berliner Tageblatt* prints the following, between the lines of which so much can easily be read, in spite of the clever camouflage under which it shelters:

It was in 19—. Three friends sat in a corner of the shelter, waiting in one accord for peace. And time and again recurred the subject of—the war! The first stroked with an air of dignity his graying full beard, and said:

"The world-war was a historical necessity. Entirely simple. We must hold out."

A younger companion furrowed his smooth brow, shook his head, and replied:

"The world-war a necessity? On the contrary, it was a chance catastrophe, springing up from incomputable elements."

The third, a guest who was pursuing the study of criminal law, spoke a more emphatic negative:

"I regard the world-war to be the wretched machination of conscious criminals, a disease injected by ruthless tricks conjured by souls that think in terms of murder. I recall June, 1914."

Another subject came up, a burning one—the question, "When will it end?" The man with the full beard and the necessity said definitely:

"It will end when all the objects are attained which history has set our time to accomplish. We must hold out."

The second said, dreamily:

"It will end as it began—suddenly. In every corner the machine will come to a stop all at once. Without basis."

But the last said:

"I know how it will end. ONE will come—a man with a mighty hand. He will make an end, smooth everything out. Perhaps he is already here."

"Force is everything," said the first.

"Chance is everything," announced the second.

"Fact is everything," declared the third.

After this little exchange of opinions, they all with one accord waited for peace.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

War Prices.—HE—"I feel like thirty cents."

SHE—"How things have gone up since the war."—*Purple Cow.*

Not an Unusual Speech.—"Young Gabber made quite a long speech at the club forum last night."

"What was he talking about?"

"He didn't say."—*Judge.*

Exchanging Bonds.—"We accept Liberty Bonds at their full value for all goods."

Thus reads a placard in the window of a wholesale liquor house. We have often wondered what the height of damphoolishness might be, having tried various things, but there it is: Exchanging a Liberty Bond for booze.—*Detroit Times.*

Grandma's Little Worry.—VILLAGE PEDAGOG—"Darwin says we're descended from monkeys."

HIS AUDITOR—"Well, what abaht it? My grandfather may 'ave bin a gorilla, but it doesn't worry me."

VOICE FROM THE FIRESIDE—"P'raps not, but it must have worried yer grandmother."—*London Opinion.*

A War Christening.—"And the name is to be?" asked the minister as he approached the baptismal font with the baby in his arms.

"John Jellicoe Douglas Haig Lloyd George Bonar Law Smithers."

"Dear me!" said the minister, turning to the sexton. "A little more water, Mr. Jones, if you please!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Pretty Near Time, Now

Down where the water
  Ripples with a song,
Ain't a-wastin' daylight
  When you're catchin' fish—*that* long!

They'd pull you in the river
  If you wasn't mighty strong;
You're helpin' out the country
  When you're catchin' fish—*that* long!
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Kaiser's Last Word.—Arthur Train, the novelist, put down a German newspaper at the Century Club, in New York, with an impatient grunt.

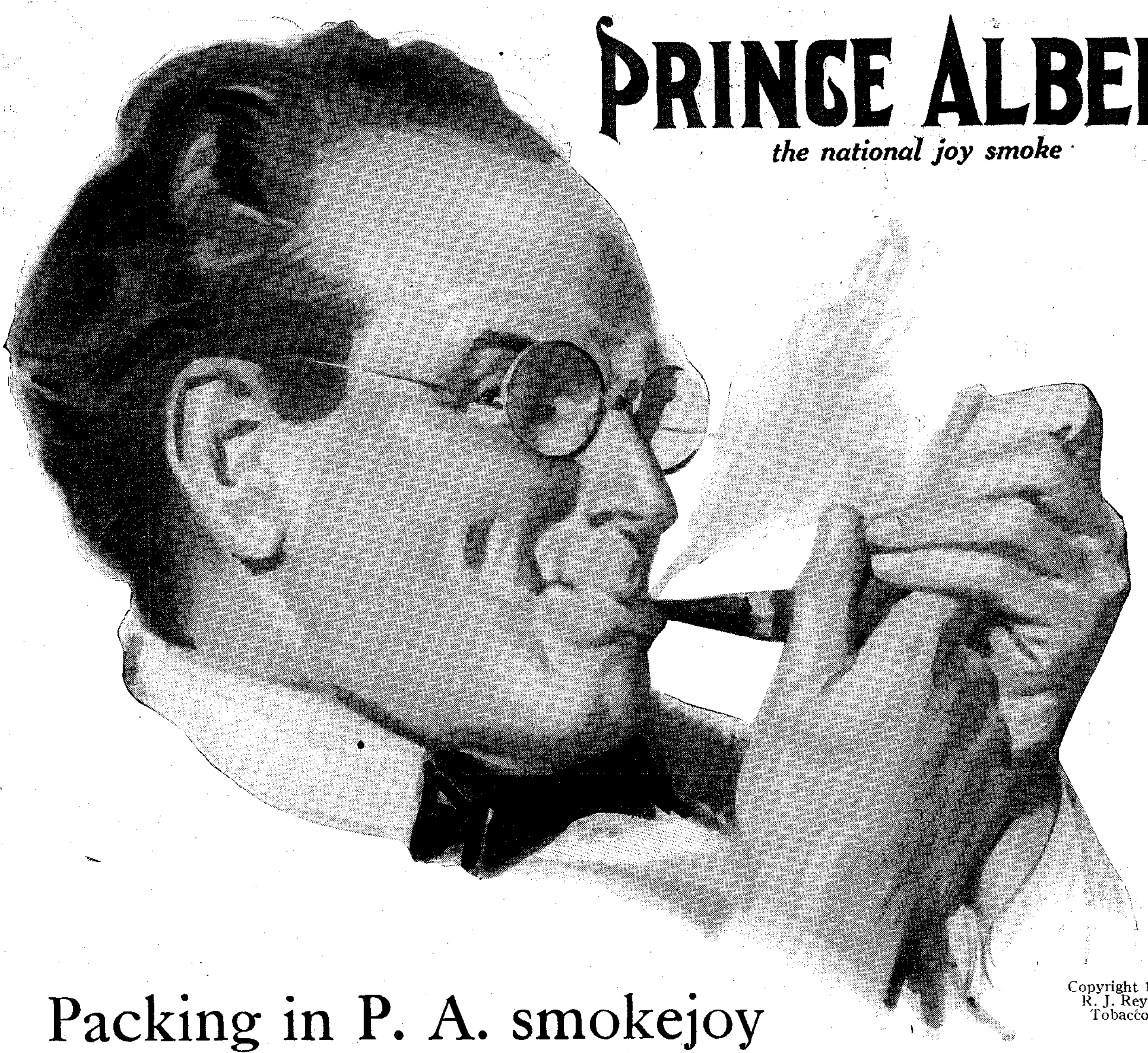
"It says here," he explained, "that it is Germany who will speak the last word in this war."

Then the novelist laughed angrily and added:

"Yes, Germany will speak the last word in the war, and that last word will be '*Kamerad!*'"—*Washingon Star.*

Entirely Impersonal.—A pretty girl at an evening party was bantering a genial bachelor on his reasons for remaining single.

"No-oo, I never was exactly disappointed in love," he said. "I was what you might call discouraged. You see, when I was very young I became very much enamored of a young lady of my acquaintance. I was mortally afraid to tell her of my feeling, but at length I screwed up my courage to the proposing point. I said, 'Let's get married.' And she said, 'Why, who'd have us?'"—*Tit-Bits.*



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Packing in P. A. smokejoy every little old now-and-again!

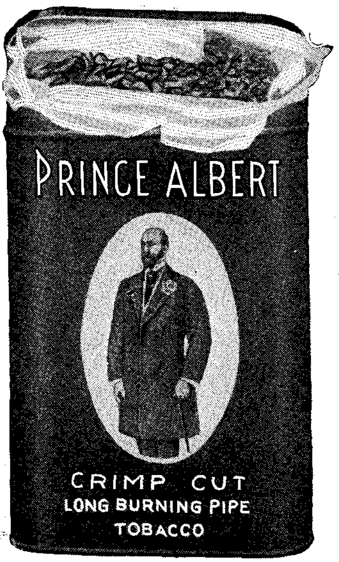
Swellest indoor and outdoor sport you ever tackled! Twenty-four-hour-stuff-every-day-in-the-year! Puts you into the whyworry class over night, and makes you so glad you're alive and armed with a jimmy pipe and a tidy red tin of Prince Albert you could just about shout with delight!

P. A. will do for your smoke-spot just what it has done for men from coast-to-tall-timbers! That flavor, that fragrance, that coolness just about knocks gally-west any smokegrouch you ever developed! Double jointed smokestunts for *yours truly* every time you put a match to P. A.!

Prince Albert's patented process cuts out the bite and parch. Why, it lets the man with the fussiest tongue feel like he's got a roll in his jeans big enough to choke an elephant! For, the sky's the limit when it's P. A.-for-packing; and, the quicker you get into action and prove that out, the cheerier your smokedepartment will be!

For, there's no time like just now to swing-a-deal with P. A.; to *get yours* right over the counter; to pack in a plenty-much load—and smoke in the 100% sector as though you were breaking in fresh-like-a-thoroughbred-colt!

You buy Prince Albert *everywhere* tobacco is sold, in toppy red bags, tidy red tins and handsome *full* pound and *full* half pound tin humidors; also, in that clever, practical *full* pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.



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Ask the Bohn Dealer in your city to prove its superiority. We are glad to mail you his address and our literature.

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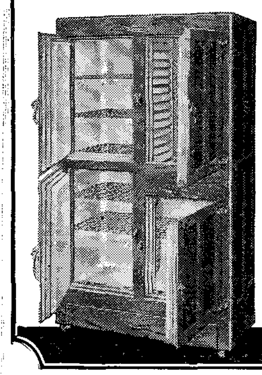

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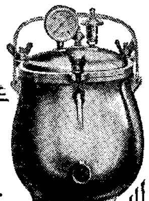

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A big help in the kitchen. Saves work and fuel. Prevents burning. Needs less attention. Makes cheap meats tender. Fine for hard-to-cook vegetables and cereals. Kills the germs. Soon saves its cost. Three sizes—10, 17 and 25 quarts. Works on any fire. Steam cooking receipt book with every "NATIONAL." Write for complete description. Also ask about the "NATIONAL" Steam Pressure Canner for home use.

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829 Spring Street Eau Claire, Wis.

Disarmament.—FIRST CULLUD PORTER—"I guess ol' Bill Johnson done turn 'cificist."

SECOND CULLUD PORTER—"Yep. He's gone an' bot hisself a safety razor."—*Judge.*

The Original Food Crisis.—Bobbie's mother had just taken out her winter garments.

"Ma," said Bobbie, "what did the moths live on before Adam and Eve wore clothes?"—*Awgwan.*

The Bird Man of the Future.—"Confound it!" exclaimed the birdman of 2674 A. D.

"'Smatter pop?" asked the night owl.

"Oh, I was going to fly out a little with the boys last night, but my wife stuck my wings full o' molasses and I couldn't fly any farther than the Y. M. C. A.!"—*Richmond Times Dispatch.*

As She Is Spoke

I've heard a half a dozen times
Folks call it Reims.
That isn't right tho, so it seems,
Perhaps it's Reims.
Poor city ruined now by flames—
Can it be Reims?—
That once was one of France's gems—
More likely Reims.
I'll get it right sometime, perchance;
I'm told it's Reims.

—*Boston Transcript.*

A Poet's Reward.—What is fame? The office poet has been writing notable poems of passion for the last thirty years, and yesterday he had a letter from the World's Salesmanship Congress inviting him to make an address on the topic of "The World's Output of Metal," with the provision that if he talked longer than twenty-five minutes the management would be forced to ring a bell and turn on a red light to stop him.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

Homeopathic Costume.—A nervous old beau entered a costumer's and said: "I want a little help in the way of a suggestion. I am going to the French students' masquerade ball to-night, and I want a distinctly original costume—something I can be quite sure no one else will wear. What can you suggest?"

The costumer looked him over attentively, bestowing special notice on his gleaming, bald, and shining head.

"Well, I'll tell you," he said, thoughtfully. "Why don't you sugar your head and go as a pill?"—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Choice Bits of United States Language.—"Can you speak the language of the United States?" asks a card carried by the members of the American Protective Association. We don't know whether we can or not, but we'll do our best to reproduce a conversation we heard on a streetcar yesterday.

"Wheurjyego las night?"

"Nownrs. Stay dnt home."

"I seen Marry Pickferd in a swell play. Jim come overn picked me uppin the Lizzie."

"Heeza live one, ainty?"

"Buhlieve me."

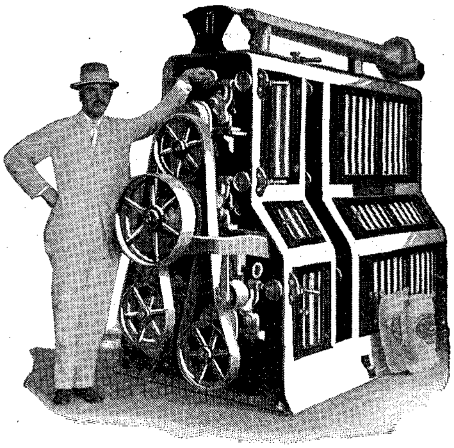
"Goan out t'night?"

"Huh-huh. Hean Coraz goantuh Gert's. Jye wer go over there?"

"Uhuh. Slong. Gotta gittoff nexttop."

"Slong."—*Paterson (N. J.) Press-Guardian.*

The Wonderful Mill



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DO your bit. Help the Government by saving the freight on wheat and flour. Relieve the Railroads of this unnecessary congestion by establishing in your community one of these wonderful American Midget Marvel Roller Flour Mills.

And Make Money, Too

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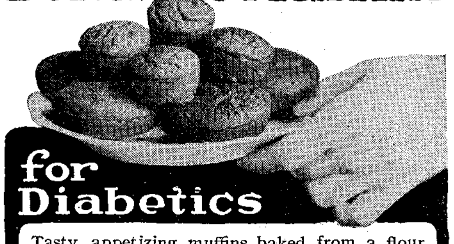

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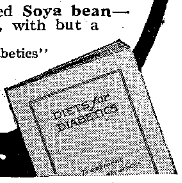

CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE

April 24.—The British official night report states that after a violent bombardment the enemy attacked the whole front south of the Somme and the French on the right, but were repulsed. In later attacks the Germans gain possession of Villers-Bretonneux. A post northwest of Festubert, captured by the enemy on April 22, is retaken. The hostile garrison is reported to have lost heavily. East of Robecq the British maintain their line against a strong local attack.

The French report an intense bombardment of the Franco-American position south of the Somme and on the Avre, followed by an attack all along the front. South of the Avre in an all-day battle the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in the outskirts of Hangard. The enemy was checked in the neighborhood of Hailles and Senecat Wood.

Berlin reports that the fighting on the Lys and Somme was limited to local actions. Vieugelhoek Hill is said to have been captured and a number of French prisoners taken. Strong Allied advances northwest of Béthune are reported checked and many engagements on the front resulted in the capture of prisoners.

April 25.—London dispatches report that after an all-day struggle along the northern edge of the Lys salient the British and French were forced to withdraw from their positions between Bailleul and Wytschaete. Fighting was particularly volent in the neighborhood of Dranoutre, Kemmel, and Vierstrant.

The British report states that in the course of repeated attacks and counter-attacks the Allied troops have been compelled to withdraw from positions held in the morning. Australian and English troops launch attacks against positions gained by the enemy at Villers-Bretonneux, carrying the British line onward to within a short distance of their former front, capturing the village and 600 prisoners. German dead found in the positions recaptured show the enemy's losses to have been heavy.

The French night report states that there was great activity on the part of both artilleries in the neighborhood of Hangard, but no infantry action. In the Woevre district in the Regneville sector the enemy is ejected from advanced positions where he had gained a foothold. Prisoners remained in the hands of the French, who completely reestablished their line. Spirited artillery action is reported on the left bank of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

The German report states that a strong French counter-attack against Vieugelhoek was repulsed with heavy French losses. In the Somme sector Hangard is reported captured. In the battle around Villers-Bretonneux tanks were effectively used. Violent counter-attacks by the Allied forces employing reserves are reported to have failed with losses. In bitter engagements throughout the night the Germans claim to have taken 2,000 prisoners, four cannon, and numerous machine guns.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the British Army states that tanks were employed on both sides for the first time during the engagement at Villers-Bretonneux. The British tanks are reported to have done heavy execution.

April 26.—London states that after a

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Bookkeeping Machine
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brilliant defense the German forces capture the summit of Mont Kemmel, which dominates the entire northern side of the salient driven by the enemy up the valley of the Lys. Isolated and surrounded, the French troops on the summit fought until overwhelmed by force of numbers.

The British official report states that in fierce fighting on the whole front from the neighborhood of Dranoutre to the Ypres-Comines Canal the enemy gains possession of Dranoutre, Kemmel Village, and Mont Kemmel. The Germans employed nine divisions (about 120,000 men). A series of determined attacks by the enemy in the neighborhood of La Clytte and Scherpenberg were repulsed with heavy losses to his troops. The enemy made progress on both sides of the Ypres-Comines Canal. In the neighborhood of Hangard and Hangard Wood the French and British carry their line forward by heavy fighting.

The French report violent artillery-action during the night south of the Somme. In counter-attacks the French from Villers-Bretonneux to south of the Luce River recapture lost ground despite a fierce resistance, retaking the position at the monument south of Villers-Bretonneux, penetrating the wood of Hangard-en-Santerre and conquering a part of that village. The Germans have tried to arrest the Allied advance at any cost and their losses are reported to have been heavy.

The Berlin report states that the attack by General von Arnim's army took Mont Kemmel, looking far into the Flanders plain. The larger crater of St. Eloi was captured with Dranoutre and the height northwest of Vieugelhoek. As a result of the battle of yesterday 6,500 prisoners are said to have been captured, including one French and one English regimental commander. The majority of the prisoners are said to be French. South of the Somme Villers-Bretonneux could not be held in the face of Allied counter-attacks. Allied counter-attacks are reported to have failed east of the village and at Hangard, increasing the number of prisoners taken by the Germans in this district to 2,400. On the western bank of the Moselle Saxon companies stormed the French trenches, penetrating to Regneville and returning with prisoners.

April 27.—A London dispatch states that despite strenuous endeavors the Germans are unable to advance their position in the Mont Kemmel region, and in several places were slightly pushed back.

The British official night report states that the enemy succeeded in capturing one of the British posts in the neighborhood of Festubert, but a local attack west of Merville was broken up by machine-gun and rifle-fire. Bodies of hostile infantry assembling east of Villers-Bretonneux were effectively shelled by British batteries. The day is reported to have passed in comparative quiet.

The French report states that during the night the artillery battle was continued on the front between Villers-Bretonneux and Hangard without changing the situation. German attacks west of Thennes were successfully repelled, and successful French raids were made near Loivre and northeast of Carnillet. Prisoners were taken. Artillery action was spirited south of the Somme and on both banks of the Avre. Violent bombardments are reported in the region of Laffaux and the front of Courrières Woods and Chambrettes.

Berlin reports that the German lines were advanced as far as the southern border of Voormezeele, and that French and British attacks on April 26 from Dickebusch to Locre and as far west as Dranoutre broke down with heavy losses. The report states that where the attacking troops reached the German lines they were defeated in hand-to-hand fighting. South of the Somme the French are reported to have "bled themselves to death" in repeated assaults. Attempts to pierce the German lines at Hangard Wood and north of the Luce brook are reported to have failed. German operations on both sides of the Luce are said to have cleared machine-gun nests, taking French prisoners.

The Belgian report states that the artillery-fire along the front was heavy south of Lake Blankaert and marked by successful work of the Belgian gunners. Bodies of enemy troops broke down under fire and 30 prisoners were left in the hands of the Belgians.

The British press, in discussing the situation, state that the crisis in Flanders is more perilous than any that has hitherto arisen, and cites the necessity for putting forth the utmost effort in furnishing men to supply the wastage in the ceaseless fighting.

London reports the British casualties for the past week as 18,369. Killed or died from wounds: officers, 408; men, 2,661. Wounded or missing: officers, 2,071; men, 13,229.

April 28.—London reports determined attacks by the Germans at Voormezeele behind Mont Kemmel extending into the night. Ypres is still held by the British, but the foe gained a footing in the outskirts of Locre. A great battle is apparently developing.

Official British reports state that aside from the attack on Locre the infantry action during the day was confined to local engagements. South of the Somme prisoners have been brought in from the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux. The enemy succeeded in capturing the village of Voormezeele, but were driven out early in the night. At a late hour the enemy again attacked in the same locality. Last night 50 prisoners and four machine guns were captured south of Gavrelle and in the Lens and Hill 70 sectors. An enemy raid north of Bailleul was repulsed.

The French report states that there were violent bombardments from Villers-Bretonneux to the west of the Luce River and in the region west of Noyon. Violent artillery-fighting north of the Avre and in the region between Lassigny and Noyon was reported during the night. Twenty-five prisoners were brought back in two successful raids on the German lines north of the Chemin des Dames. German attacks northwest of Reims, and in the sectors of St. Mihiel, Lunéville, and Le Prêtre Wood were repulsed, prisoners remaining in the hands of the British.

The German day report announces the withdrawal of the British lines in Flanders, while south of Langemarck a further withdrawal to positions across the Steenbach occupied in the autumn of 1914 is reported. Belgians and many hundreds of British were reported captured. The double Hill 60 is reported in the possession of the Germans. It is claimed that the line southwest of Langemarck, on the western bank of the Steenbach, of Verlorenhoek, Hooge, Zillebeke, and Voormezeele has been reached. Locre is reported taken by storm. Strong British attacks are said to have been repulsed near Givenchy.

April 29—London reports that the Germans in an attempt to gain the Flanders plain by cutting off the communi-

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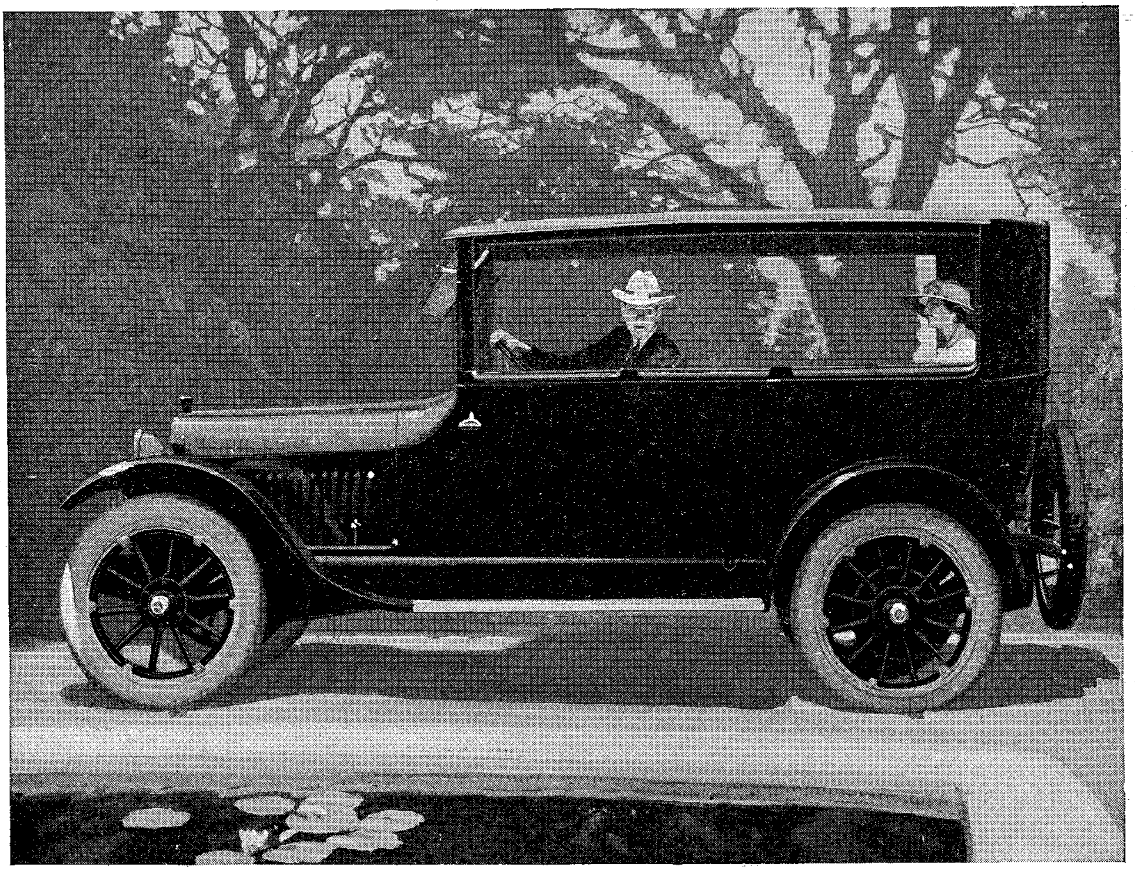

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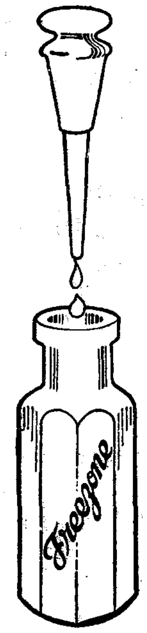

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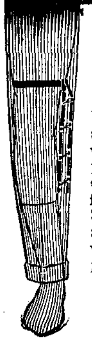

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cations of Ypres with Poperinghe and Hazebrouck failed to advance despite desperate and repeated attempts which were attended with great losses.

The British official report of the day states that violent attacks on the French and British positions from Méteren to Zillebeke and the Belgian positions north of Ypres were successfully repulsed with great loss to the enemy while the Allied lines remain intact. Heavy attacks on the French positions on the hills around Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge were also repulsed. Severe casualties were also inflicted on the enemy who were repulsed on the Belgian front. Hostile attacks developing near Locre yesterday were repulsed. A hostile bombardment with high explosives and gas-shells with infantry attacks is developing from Méteren to Voormezeele. Great activity of hostile artillery was reported during the night from the River Scarpe to Lens and between Givenchy and the Forest of Nieppe. Festubert, captured by the enemy on the night of April 26–27, is retaken with more than fifty prisoners. Prisoners and guns were also taken in successful raids south of Albert and near Neuville-Vitasse.

The French night report states that both artilleries were active during the day north and south of the Avre near Piemont. An enemy attempt to cross the Oise east of Varesnes was repulsed. Great artillery activity is reported between Villers-Bretonneux and the Luce River and in the region of Lassigny and Noyon. French detachments penetrated the German positions at Corbeny on the right bank of the Meuse and in upper Alsace, bringing back prisoners. There was heavy artillery-action at Fosses Wood and Caurières Wood.

German reports state that the artillery-fire on the Flanders battle-front is revived with lively reconnoitering on the part of the British between La Bassée Canal and the Scarpe and north of the Somme. Strong attacks by the French against Hangard are reported to have been sanguinarily repulsed.

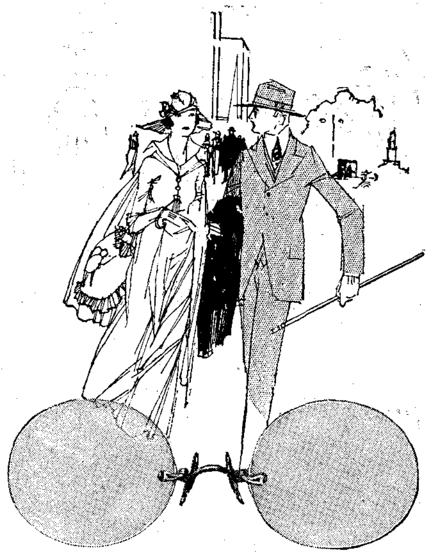
April 30.—London reports what may prove the long-expected turn in the war in France and Flanders. In no place did the Allies give ground except temporarily, while the enemy suffered a stunning check with enormous losses.

The British official report states that successful counter-attacks last night drove the enemy from the ground gained in the neighborhood of Locre, the whole village now being in the hands of the Allies. Further reports confirm the enemy's losses. The British line was advanced during the night east of Villers-Bretonneux.

The French report a violent bombardment in the region of Hangard, north and south of the Avre in the Noyon sector, and on the south bank of the Oise. The Germans were driven from advanced elements where they had taken foot and the French lines reestablished. On the right bank of the Meuse in upper Alsace enemy assaults were repulsed, leaving prisoners.

The German report states that several British trenches were captured in infantry engagements north of Voormezeele and Mierstraat. During the course of the fighting, the report admits, the French succeeded in establishing themselves in Locre. Strong artillery action lasted all day over the whole Kemmel territory.

London reports the following British casualties during April: Killed or died of wounds: officers, 1,621; men,



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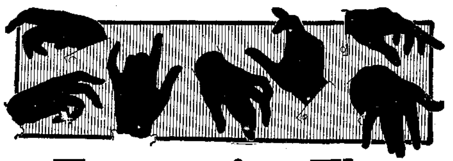

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7,723. Wounded or missing: officers, 7,447; men, 35,684; total, 52,475.

AMERICA AT THE FRONT

April 24.—A London dispatch states that preparations are being made by the American Red Cross to handle the American wounded from the troops brigaded with the British. They will be taken to England with the British wounded, where they will be separated.

April 25.—Further details of the fighting at Seicheprey received from the Headquarters of the American Army in France show that the Americans were outnumbered 8 to 1. The casualties are said to be considerably less than first reported.

Washington announces the casualties among the United States Marines serving with the American expeditionary forces in France as 34 enlisted men killed and 8 officers and 236 enlisted men wounded.

April 27.—A Paris dispatch states that eleven American ambulance men have won the War Cross by gallant services during the battle now in progress.

April 28.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that an enemy attack on the American trenches in the Toul sector is successfully repulsed. Germans wearing French uniforms stript from the dead in other sectors are reported to have come over into the American trenches where they join the French lines. This ruse was discovered during the attack on Apré-mont Forest.

April 29.—A Washington dispatch states that First Lieutenant O. P. Dobes and Privates Charles V. Tompkins, Richard H. Baker, James T. Jones, and John W. Wood, members of the American Army Ambulance Corps, have been cited for bravery by the French military authorities and the War Cross awarded to each.

April 30.—Following is the total American casualty list in France to date as announced in Washington: Killed in action, 588; died of wounds, disease or accident, 1,311; from other causes, 95; missing in action, 93. The severely wounded number 555.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

April 26.—A Rome dispatch states that the War Office announces that Italian detachments in the Arsa Valley penetrate three belts of wire defenses and surprize advanced enemy posts. A large part of the enemy's defensive works are destroyed in the Morbia Valley and at Dosso. Intense artillery-duels are reported on the Asiago Plateau and in the Brenta Valley.

April 28.—The Italian War Office reports that during the night of April 26–27 enemy attempts to push toward the right bank of the Piave were repulsed.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

April 26.—A London dispatch states that a French Staff estimate places the German losses in the war at 1,300,000. General Schulze, in a statement before the main committee of the Reichstag, stated that the German losses have been 2,000,000 according to an Amsterdam dispatch. Sick and wounded to the number of 750,000 had been able to return to the front, while 629,000 had been discharged as unfit for service. Germany up to date has 98,000 cripples to reckon with, the General declared.

Amsterdam reports that Vice-Admiral Schroeder, the German commander at Zeebrugge, will be deprived of his com-

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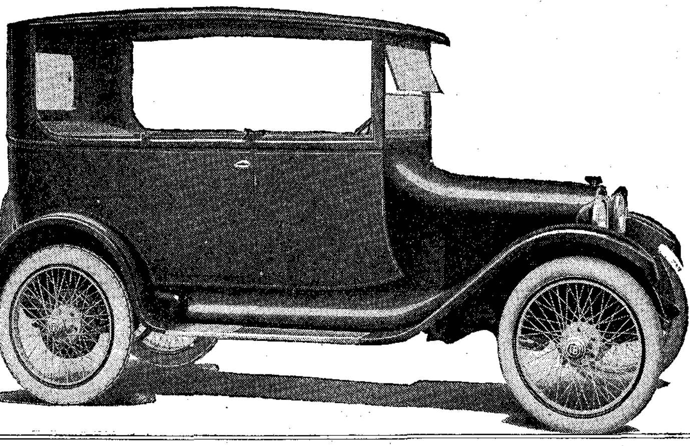

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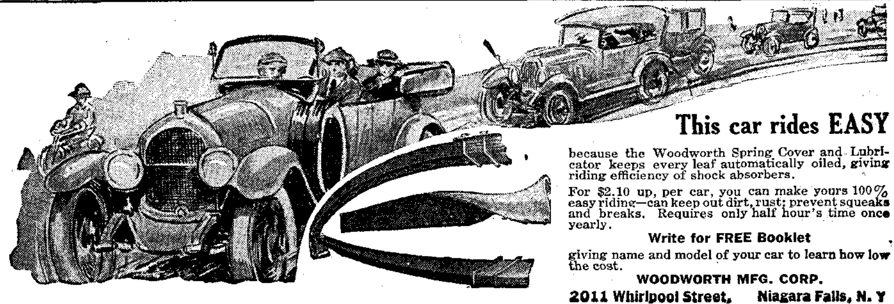

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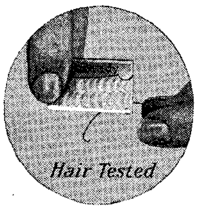

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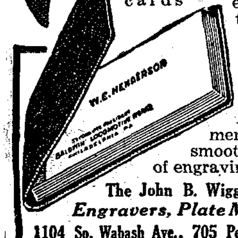

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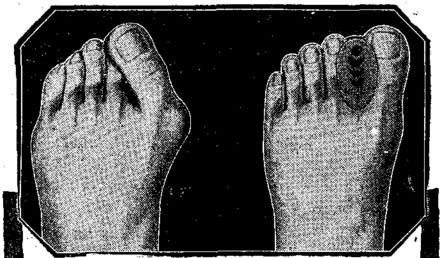

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mand for being taken by surprize by the British.

April 27.—A Zurich dispatch to London states that Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, presents his resignation for the second time, declaring that he finds the situation untenable.

April 28.—Paris dispatches announce that the Princess Marie Antoinette, mother of Empress Zita, has been ordered to leave Austria within twenty-four hours and not to return until the termination of the war. She is accused by the Austrian press of being responsible for the letter of Emperor Charles to Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, a brother of the Empress, in which peace overtures were made.

An Amsterdam report states that according to *Vorwärts* General von Risberg, speaking before the Reichstag Main Committee, declares that up to March 31 last, the number of Germans missing had reached a total of 664,104. Of this number 236,676 are said to be prisoners in France, 119,000 in England, 157,000 in Russia and Roumania, and the rest could be regarded as dead.

A dispatch from Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam states that extraordinary nervousness and depression prevail in Germany owing to the losses on the Western front. This is revealed in an article by Captain von Salzmann in the *Vossische Zeitung*, emphasizing the importance of the capture of Kemmel Hill, in which he cites popular rumors that the German losses have been enormous, that the offensive in the West is at a deadlock, that the enemy is much stronger than the Supreme Command assumed, and that "we are unable to continue the offensive owing to lack of horses."

The Berlin War Office, announcing the capture of Tevastehus, in Finland, states that the German troops were enthusiastically greeted by the populace.

A dispatch from Athens states that the Turks in an advance in the Caucasus are perpetrating wholesale massacres of Christians, including American missionaries.

A Constantinople dispatch states that a Turkish official communication announces the capture of the fortress of Kars and 860 guns.

April 29.—Amsterdam dispatches state that serious anti-German demonstrations have occurred in Austria. According to Vienna newspapers crowds of Slovenes almost destroy the German club and smash the windows of German stores and cafés.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

April 25.—A statement issued by the French War Office states that on April 22 and 23 seven German airplanes and one captive balloon were brought down. Ten other machines fell within their own lines badly damaged. Two enemy airplanes reported damaged on April 20 are now known to have been brought down. Numerous machine-gun attacks have been carried out on enemy concentrations.

Paris reports that Major Raoul Lufbery, of Wallingford, Conn., destroyed his eighteenth German airplane on April 23, and that Lieut. P. F. Baer, of Mobile, Ala., became an American ace on the same day by bringing down his fifth enemy airplane.

April 26.—The British official communication dealing with aviation announces that ten hostile machines were downed in air-fighting and two others disabled on April 25. Four others were shot down by anti-aircraft gun-fire and one by infantry-fire. Two British machines are missing.

April 27.—London reports that two low-flying German airplanes were brought down by infantry-fire on April 26.

The British Air Ministry announces that during March British airplanes over the enemy lines in France dropt 23,099 bombs by day and 13,080 by night. The enemy in the area occupied by the British troops dropt in the same time 517 by day and 1,948 by night.

Paris announces the following standing of American aviators based upon the number of adversaries shot down to date: Major Raoul Lufberry, 18; Major William Thaw, 5; Lieut. Frank Baer, 5; Sergeant Baylies, 5; Capt. Charles Biddle, 2; and Sergt. Vernon Booth, Sergt. August Grebore, Second Lieut. Henry Grendelass, Sergt. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. (now a prisoner), Lieut. deFreest Larner, Sergt. David Putnam, Sergt. W. A. Wellman, Lieut. Allan Winslow, and Lieut. Douglas Campbell, one each.

April 29.—The French official report states that two enemy airplanes were brought down on the Flanders front on April 27.

Washington announces that Lieut. G. deFreest Larner, an American aviator in France, brought down his second German airplane on March 25, killing the observer and pilot.

April 30.—The official report on aerial operations issued in London states that 275 bombs were dropt on the enemy troops east of Locre on Monday. Several hostile machines were brought down in air fighting and one was shot down by infantry. Two British machines are missing.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

April 24.—In an official report issued by the German Admiralty it is asserted that the British naval raid on Zeebrugge and Ostend was a complete failure, only forty men having been landed, all of whom were either captured or killed. It is also stated that the British lost three destroyers and a number of motor-boats.

The British Admiralty announces the cessation of the weekly bulletin of marine losses and will substitute a monthly report. In a table issued to-day the following totals are given as the result of enemy action on British, Allied, and neutral merchant fleets since the beginning of 1917: Losses for the quarter ending March, 1917: British, 911,840, and Allied and neutral, 1,619,373. For the quarter ended in June: British, 1,361,370, and Allied and neutral, 2,236,934. For the quarter ended September: British, 952,938, and Allied and neutral, 1,494,473. For the quarter ended in December: British, 782,880, and Allied and neutral, 1,272,843. Losses for the quarter ended in March, 1918: British, 687,576, and Allied and neutral, 1,123,510.

April 27.—London announces that in the engagement of the Austrian and Allied sea forces in the Adriatic on April 22 the British lost 7 men killed and 19 wounded. Two British destroyers which fought five Austrians were only slightly damaged.

London reports the total British casualties in the operations at Zeebrugge and Ostend as 588, divided as follows: Officers killed or died of wounds, 19; missing, 2; wounded, 29. Men killed or died of wounds, 169; missing, 14; wounded, 355.

April 29.—The American steamship *Westerly*, one of the first vessels built by the Emergency Fleet Corporation,

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for nearly seventy years have maintained those high, rigid standards of quality characteristic of New England made goods.

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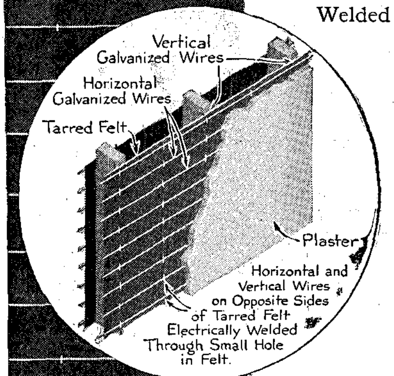
Its special utility at this time is rapidly being recognized by engineers, architects, and builders everywhere.

If you contemplate building, our catalogs should greatly interest you. Write for them. Terms to dealers on request.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are made with the strength and life to stand the gruelling grind and wear and tear of the pace of champions.

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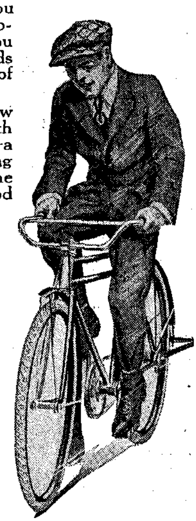

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which contains photo reproduction of the Speed Kings in racing costume. Book also contains history of all racing records and other interesting information. Don't miss it. Send coupon or postal.

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is reported sunk in a collision off the French coast. All on board were saved.

A London dispatch states that the steamship *Oronsa*, carrying a party of 58 Y. M. C. A. workers, was torpedoed and sunk yesterday. All of the 250 passengers were saved. Three of the crew were lost.

THE SITUATION IN HOLLAND

April 25.—Jonkeer Louden, Foreign Minister of Holland, warns the Netherlands Parliament that the sand and gravel question with Germany has assumed serious proportions.

April 26.—A dispatch from The Hague states that the commander-in-chief of the land and sea forces in Holland has provisionally stopt all leaves of absence. The German Government is said to have made a new demand on Holland dealing with shipping, the details of which can not yet be announced. The German demand for railroad facilities across Limburg has been granted, but with the proviso that the traffic shall not be of a military nature.

April 28.—A dispatch from The Hague states that the Dutch Government has yielded to the German demands regarding the transport of road-making material through Holland, altho the amount will be limited. No decision in regard to railroad facilities has been reached.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

April 30.—The British official communication dealing with operations in Mesopotamia states that on April 27, Kirfa was captured and forty prisoners taken. The Turks retreated to Kirfuk, but were overtaken by the British cavalry, which killed more than 100 and took 538 prisoners. On the 28th the British forced a passage of the Aqsu, and on the 29th captured Tuzhurmatli with 300 prisoners. The pursuit of the enemy continues.

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

April 24.—A Washington dispatch announces that John D. Ryan, the copper magnate, is selected as the head of a new division of the War Department to be known as the Division of Aircraft Production. The Aircraft Production Board is continued as an advisory body, but Mr. Ryan supplants Howard E. Coffin as chairman. Mr. Coffin will remain on the Board. A new division of Military Aeronautics is created in the Signal Corps to have charge of the operation of aircraft. Brig.-Gen. William L. Kenly is placed at the head of the division. General Squier, Chief Signal Officer, who has heretofore been the real head of the aircraft program, is eliminated from the program and his duties will be confined to the Signal Corps.

April 25.—A Washington dispatch states that the war has cost the United States so far this month an average of $40,000,000 a day, which includes $10,000,000 for Allied loans.

April 27.—Officers of the Federal Government in New York arrest a woman known as Mme. Louise Victorica, who is suspected of being an aid of Germany's master spy in the United States. She is alleged to have spent $40,000 of German money in propaganda movements among the Sinn-Fein sympathizers in this country during the last fourteen months.

The jury in the case of Max Eastman, Floyd Dell, C. Merrill Rogers, and Arthur Young, charged with using the Socialist publication *The Masses* as an instrument to obstruct recruiting, is unable to agree after forty-five hours' deliberation.

April 28.—Fifty American soldiers fresh from the trenches in France arrive in New York to help speed up the Liberty Loan.

A dispatch from San Diego, Cal., states that Albert Keffl and Lewis Gruber, Austrians, believed to be two of the most important of Germany's agents in this country, are arrested at the international boundary near Tijuana after having been followed through many States.

April 29.—The Senate passes the Overman Bill by a vote of 63 to 13, granting to the President the power to reorganize the entire executive machinery of the Government.

The following names of the men selected to form the War Finance Board were sent to the Senate: Directors of the War Finance Corporation: William P. G. Harding, of Alabama; Allen B. Forbes and Eugene Myer, Jr., of New York, and Angus W. McLean, of North Carolina. Capital Issues Committee: Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts; John Skelton Williams, of Virginia; Frank A. Delano, of Illinois; James B. Brown, of Kentucky; John S. Drum, of California; Henry C. Flower, of Missouri, and Frederick H. Golf, of Ohio.

Washington reports that nearly 50,000 tons of steel ships were completed and ready for service at American shipyards during the last week. The total of the launchings under the Emergency Fleet Corporation is thus brought up to 1,450,000 tons. The record for April broke all records in American ship-construction, according to the report of the Shipping Board made by Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain of the Department of Commerce, the figures showing a construction of 240,000 tons, which is equivalent to a 9,000-ton steamship for every working-day of the month.

One hundred men and five officers of the *Chasseurs à Pieds*, the "Blue Devils of France," arrive in New York to speed up the Liberty Loan. All have been wounded, some as many as eight times, and all wear the *Croix de Guerre*.

April 30.—Miss Agatha Wilhelmina Richrath, an instructor in German at Vassar College, is arrested by government agents as an enemy alien, the specific charge being that she publicly justified the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the invasion of Belgium by the Germans.

Contracts to build 1,025 locomotives of a standard type are awarded by Director General McAdoo to the American Locomotive Company and the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The contracts call for the expenditure of approximately $60,000,000.

OPERATIONS IN ENGLAND

April 25.—London dispatches state that Winston Spencer Churchill in the House of Commons announces that notwithstanding the loss of nearly 1,000 guns, between 4,000 and 5,000 machine guns, and quantities of ammunition, the losses have been made good and the ammunition reserve is ample.

Lord Rothermere, brother of Lord Northcliffe, resigns as Secretary of State for the Air Forces, a London dispatch states. The cause assigned is ill health, altho his political methods have been criticized by the press.

April 26.—London dispatches state that Lord Northcliffe, chairman of the London Headquarters of the British Mission to the United States and

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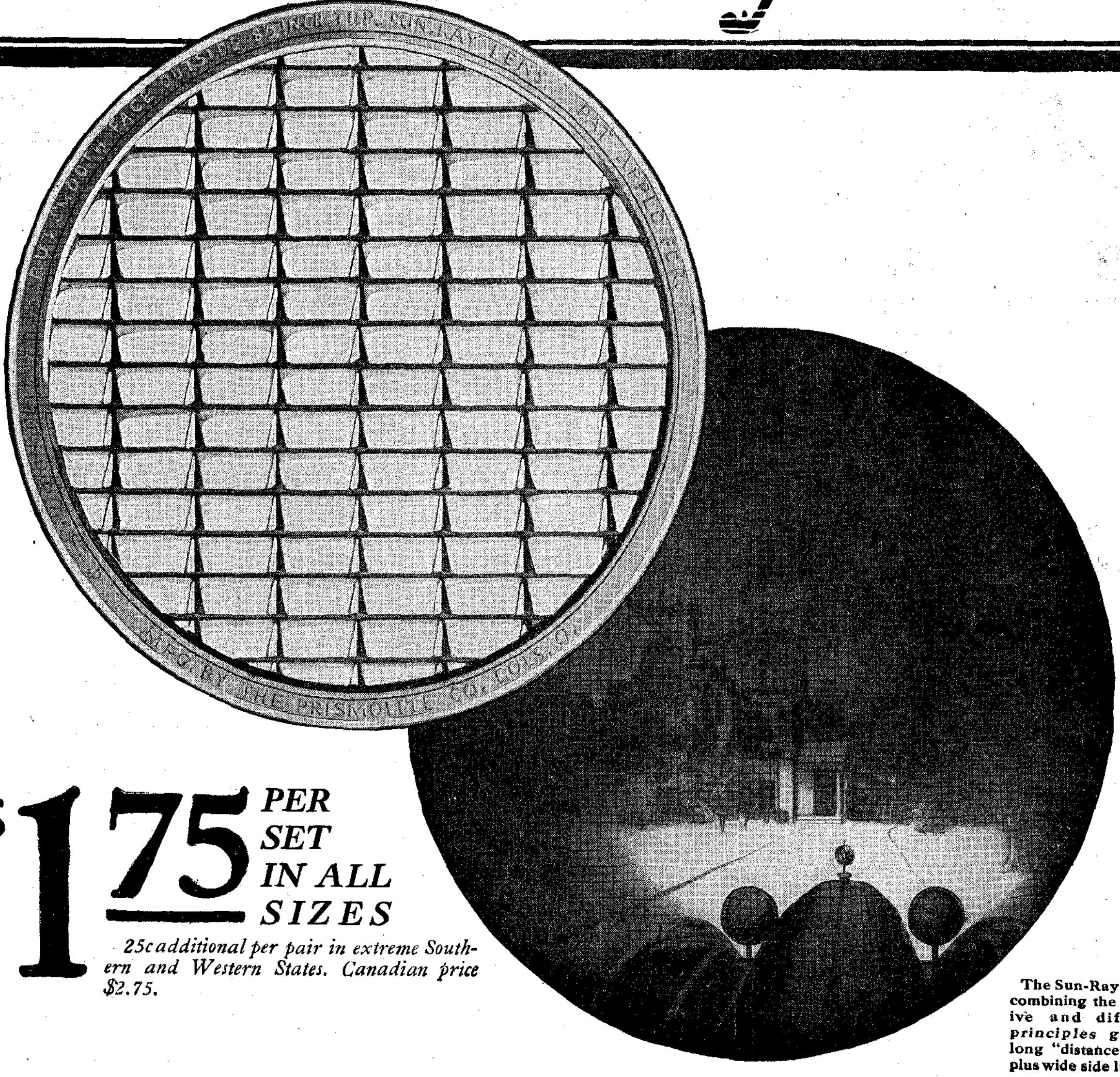
All prisms are on the inside of the glass, making the Sun-Ray lens easy to keep clean, because the outside surface is smooth.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It does *everything* a lens should do. It combines for the first time all the advantages of both diffusive and refractive types.

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Put a set of Sun-Rays in your headlights and secure lens efficiency and satisfaction for a fraction of the usual price.

Ask your dealer. If he doesn't supply you, send direct to us, giving the make and model of your car and the diameter of your present lens.

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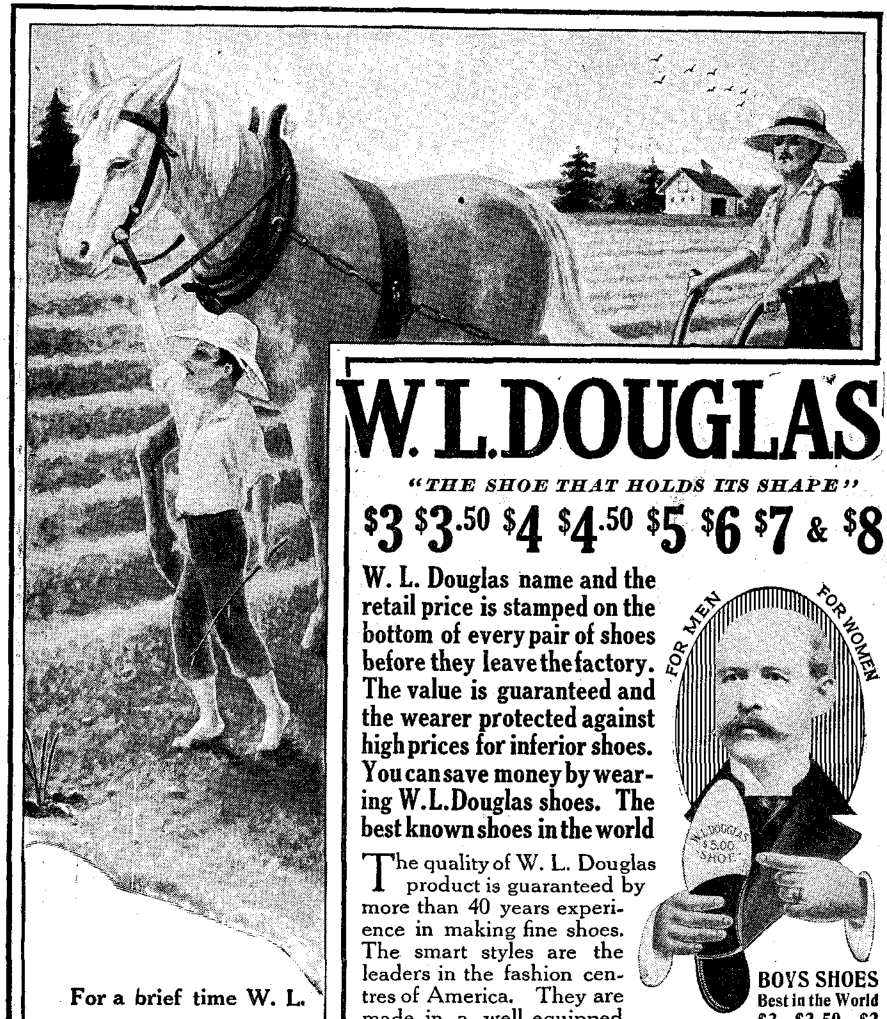

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FOR THE

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Men and Women who were denied a high-school training can make up for lost time by taking this simplified course at home. Hundreds have profited by this remarkable opportunity.

Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries, has tendered his resignation "because of ill health," but will continue his duties until his successor is appointed. He is said to have broken with the Lloyd George Cabinet following the resignation of Lord Rothermere. Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, has also resigned.

General Radcliffe, Chief Director of Military Operations in Great Britain, declares that the new offensive will last all summer and that the final victory will be with the side that holds the last reserves.

FOREIGN

April 24.—Dublin reports a return to normal conditions following the one-day strike in protest against the draft.

April 27.—A Copenhagen dispatch to London states that a counter-revolution is reported to have broken out in Russia and the rumor is persistent that Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch, son of the former Emperor, has been proclaimed Emperor. Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch is said to be the real leader in Russian affairs. Russians in the United States profess to see the hand of the Kaiser in the situation in an effort to bring Russia within the grip of Germany. Grand Duke Michael is looked upon as a tool of the Kaiser.

April 28.—No reports have reached Washington relative to the Swedish press reports of a revolution in Petrograd resulting in the proclamation of Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch as Emperor. State Department officials are skeptical about the reports.

April 29.—A London dispatch states that Edward Shortt, member of the House of Commons from Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, succeeding Henry Edward Duke, who has held the post since August, 1916, and who was reported as anxious to resign.

April 30.—A Dublin dispatch states that John Dillon is elected chairman of the United Irish League to succeed the late John Redmond.

DOMESTIC

April 25.—The American Line steamship *St. Paul,* which had been overhauled in a Brooklyn dry dock for Government use, sinks as she enters her New York dock. Five of the 400 workmen and crew on board are believed to have been drowned. An ash-port carelessly left open is believed to have caused the accident.

Twelve civilians are indicted for murder and four policemen are charged with malfeasance in office in connection with the lynching on April 5 of Robert Paul Präger, at Collinsville, Ill.

April 26.—A Washington dispatch states that after two days' deliberation Speaker Champ Clark declines the offer of Governor Gardner, of Missouri, to appoint him to the Senate as the successor of the late William J. Stone.

Signs of Spring.—"Mary, have you my woolens?"

"Yes, dear; don't forget your ear-muffs."

"Got my wrist-warmers?"

"Certainly. Don't be silly!"

"How about the hot brick?"

"Have two of them—one for each."

"And my fur cap and arctics and mittens?"

"Yes, and the snowshoes."

"Then come on and let's hurry, or we'll miss the lawn party."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

OUR ARMY—A CROSS-SECTION OF OUR DEMOCRACY

(*Continued from page 25*)

church and spiritual advisers. Under the one roof he smokes, plays pool, writes to his mother or sweetheart, sees Mary Pickford, and prays to God. He is preparing to give his life for a cause. He is saying, "I had to come, but I do not have to come back." When a man reaches this consciousness, however mute he may be, he is ready for the old, old, faith in an all-wise Father in Heaven who will see him through in a pinch.

LESSONS OUR SCHOOLS MAY LEARN—From the Adjutant-General's office comes a letter to schoolmen assuring us that the failures among the officers in the Reserve School were due in large part to slouchiness, to the inability to articulate clearly, to think accurately, and to stick it out when difficulties were thickest. The authorities believe these faults can be corrected in the classroom. Are we to let these lessons in hygiene, in cleanliness, in neatness, in correctness of bearing, in straight thinking and ready response to authority go unlearned?

Teachers must realize that they have for guidance the youth of the nation at the most impressionable period of their lives. Physical habits are fairly well fixt upon a man before he is twenty, at least they are more easily established then than at an older age. Boys and girls should be made to feel keenly the importance of forming right habits. It is certainly reasonable to expect that if the schools insist rigidly and persistently upon certain well-defined requirements we shall see a glorious improvement in our present school generation. Shall we not, as boys and girls, heed the lessons the training of our army has taught us? Shall we not begin to-day to walk erect, to stand without slouching and without the support of a near-by desk, to speak clearly when we recite, to observe the niceties of personal care, and to give authority the respect which will one day make us worthy to assume leadership?

Those who have investigated our training-camps, who have given the methods there employed careful study, are convinced that our Government is going to send back to their families thousands, and perhaps millions, of men who will be better fitted, physically, mentally, and morally, to take up the duties of citizenship; they believe that if peace should be declared to-morrow, every dollar spent will have been well spent in the upbuilding of our citizenry. The problem that confronts the schools of the country is how much they can do to bring these ideals of a better citizen nearer realization.

QUESTIONS

1. *Do you believe in national prohibition? If so, why?*
2. *What advantages has military training over organized athletics in school?*
3. *How does America compare in illiteracy with other countries?*
4. *What is one reason for the present chaos in Russia?*
5. *How will the intermingling of different classes affect economic conditions after the war?*
6. *How may we correct the American habit of "slouchiness"?*
7. *What advantages would the introduction of a modification of army discipline have within the schools?*

"I really don't enjoy going out, my complexion is so wretched."

Resinol Soap will clear your skin, I'm *sure!*

Resinol Soap not only is exceptionally cleansing and refreshing, but its regular use reduces the tendency to blotches, relieves clogged, irritated pores, and gives *Nature* the chance she needs to make red, rough skins white and soft.

Bathe your face for several minutes with Resinol Soap and warm water, working the creamy lather into the skin gently with the finger tips. Then wash off with more Resinol Soap and warm water. Finish with a dash of clear, cold water to close the pores.

Do this once or twice a day and you will be delighted to see how quickly the healing Resinol medication soothes and cleanses the pores and makes the complexion clearer, fresher and more velvety.

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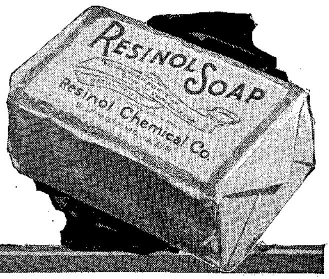

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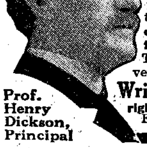
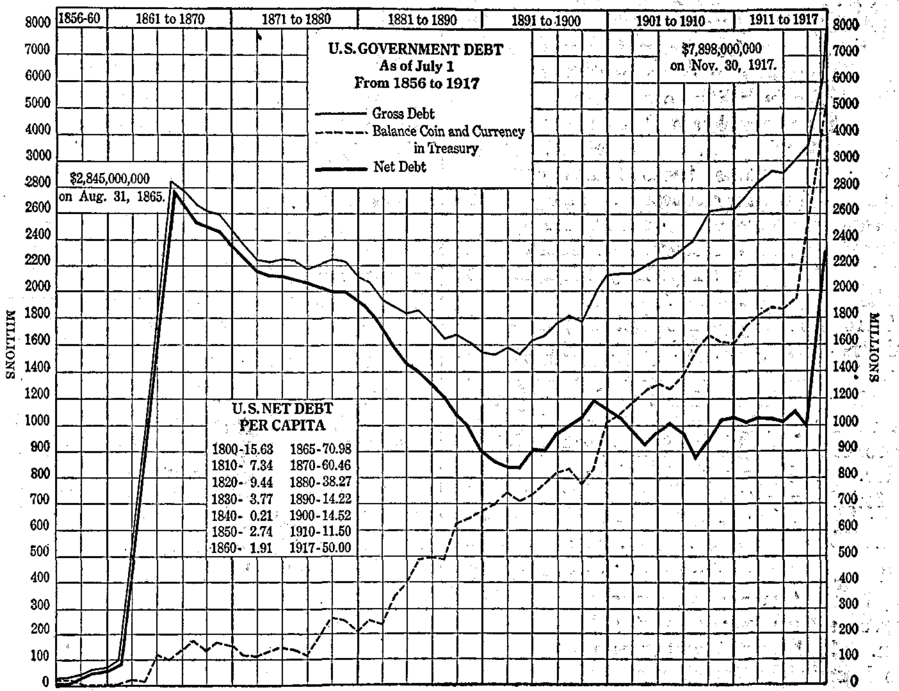


Prof. Henry Dickson, Principal
Dickson School of Memory, 1754 Hearst Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

OUR FEDERAL DEBT DURING THE PAST SIXTY YEARS

FOLLOWING is a diagram, compiled for the National City Bank, showing what have been our gross and net Federal debts at different periods since 1856, or since five years before the Civil War began. In 1857, we had practically no national debt, that is, what debt we had was less than $10,000,000. Substantial increases in customs duties for seven years had been the chief cause of a reduction of our obligations to so small a figure. In 1857, however, the country was thrown into a severe financial panic which reduced government receipts from duties and from land sales, and these influences, combined with new Indian-war expenses, increased the debt by July, 1861, to $90,000,000. On August 31, 1865—after four years of civil war (April, 1861, to April, 1865)—the debt was $2,381,000,000, an increase of nearly $2,300,000,000, or 2,500 per cent.



From the formation of the Government until the Civil War our greatest indebtedness had been "$127,000,000 in 1816," a reflection of the War of 1812. While this was insignificant in comparison with the $2,381,000,000 Civil-War indebtedness, the latter was small in comparison with the monumental costs of the present war, when, before we had been at war a year, our interest-bearing debt was in excess of $7,000,000,000. With all its burdens on a population at that time of only 43,000,000 the tremendous Civil-War debt of $2,381,000,000 was reduced by 1870 to slightly more than $2,000,000,000; by 1880 to some $1,725,000,000, and by 1890—in just twenty-five years—to only $725,000,000. This was a noteworthy exhibit of our recuperative power.

IS REPREHENSIBLE EXTRAVAGANCE PREVALENT AMONG US?

While there have been occasional signs—notably in subscriptions to the Liberty Loan—that the American people are practising thrift better than before we got into the war, there still exists a degree of extravagance that many regard as wholly unwarranted by the conditions and needs of this country and those of the Entente Powers in Europe. *Bradstreet's* notes that Americans returning from England and France "express amazement at the evident extravagances of the people of the United States, the display of styles on Easter Sunday, fine day that it was, having elicited especial comment."

That we are "an unusually well-drest people," the writer thinks can not be denied, but that "good dressing is positive proof that Americans do not fully realize the seriousness of the grim work we have in hand," he regards as not at all certain. Under our good clothes "there exist grave feelings and stern conceptions about what we have to do." We are to remember, moreover, that it is not possible "suddenly to transform people who have been wont to and still do enjoy abundance into beings of melancholy visage." Fate may yet have much adversity in store for us, and three or four years of war "may compel us to get down to scant rations and less extravagant expenditures for raiment"; but should sufficiently untoward developments come to pass, the writer believes that Americans "will keep step—will, in a word, show that they can readily adjust themselves to necessitous exigencies." He then discusses the question, Is this country doing as much, or more, business than usual? and replies, "Yes and no," after which he says:

"As we have very frequently pointed out, less needful, perhaps what we might for the time being characterize as non-essential, industries have been or are being adjusted to a war-basis. On the other hand, there is more unusual business than normally, the war having stimulated many lines; and even where there has been curtailment of prewar work, the militant efforts of the country have diverted energies, thus preventing a slowing down in some directions while actually causing a speeding of production in other channels. In some instances manufacturers of piano-actions have engaged in turning out parts for aeroplanes, while makers of printing-presses, metallic office equipment, tinware, stoves, general hardware, and a multiplicity of other articles usually identified with the wants of peace times, have been called upon to substitute war-work for

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their customary endeavors. Brewers, distilleries, manufacturers of box boards, window glass, musical instruments, and pleasure automobiles have been called upon to do their bit by reducing operations, but in the automobile industry the manufacture of trucks is going on at a great rate.

"The dullest of the so-called ordinary lines is that of building; yet even in that quarter one hears very little about idleness of bricklayers, carpenters, or structural-steel erectors, the building of cantonments, houses for workingmen at important war-industrial centers, and activity in ship-building having provided work for all willing hands. So far as we can see, unusual business outpaces usual business, and while certain wants must be subordinated to governmental needs, the physical volume passing through ordinary channels is insufficient to meet demands.

"On a money basis the country is probably doing more business than ever, as bank-clearings show the tide is still running full. It may be objected that bank-clearings reflect price inflation, but even so, these data may now be accepted as a pretty accurate reflex of business conditions, speculation in every direction being practically at a standstill, while prices for a number of leading commodities have been fixt by governmental decree. Indeed, some of the more important commodities, excluding cotton and textiles, are lower than at this time last year. Neither the farmer nor the miner is suffering; nor is the small-town merchant, fortunate enough to be located in or near munition centers and army cantonments, prone to complain about such changes as have occurred in the currents of trade. If any are disgruntled, they are salaried men, office-workers, promoters of legitimate stock-selling campaigns, railway agents, and such salesmen as can not get enough goods to sell. These people feel the pinch of high prices, heavy taxes, and increased rents, and consequently are forced to economize.

"Let us turn the other side of the shield. What do we see? A new and large body of buyers developed by the war—workers whose earnings have been considerably increased, and who, therefore, are enabled to spend sums of money they could not have spent in prewar times. Indeed, one who sits in an office all day, and who never gets about to interrogate purveyors of foodstuffs, would be astonished to see those who formerly were deemed of the poorer classes buying liberally of high-priced meats, butter, cheese, and eggs. We speak particularly of the buying that went on when quotations were at peak-points, and inquiry of marketmen confirms the view that a new class which seemingly can afford to pay has arisen.

"Women, many more of whom are nowadays engaged in gainful occupations than formerly, seem to be buying rather liberally of the newest gowns, shoes, and millinery. Still the Government is not stinted when it appeals for money to carry on the war, and despite the unsympathetic attitude, if not clear hostility, of certain persons of alien birth, there are enough prosperous Simon-pure Americans with their sympathetic resident allies to keep things moving at a rapid rate. It would be pretty safe to wager that the income-tax returns, when compiled, will show that the income-producing power of the American public is considerably greater than estimates have hitherto forecast. Small wonder, then, that the war has not brought about immediate all-around curtailment."

HOW DELIVERY SERVICE HAS BEEN REDUCED

With the war-experiences of several thousand stores as a basis for its advice, the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense has issued a pamphlet dealing with reductions in delivery service, the same being intended for distribution among retail merchants. The stores whose experiences are cited have resorted to a one-delivery-a-day service, have eliminated special deliveries, and placed restrictions on the return privilege. The purpose of the restrictions had been to aid in solving the labor problems that the war has brought to the front. In *The Journal of Commerce* has appeared a letter from Washington summarizing the points contained in the pamphlet, as follows:

"One delivery a day is now the rule in leading stores in at least twenty of the large cities of the United States, and in scores of smaller cities and towns, and as a result the delivery departments of the stores are operating with from 15 to more than 50 per cent. fewer men than formerly. These cities include Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Columbus, Dayton, Spokane, Seattle, Toledo, Washington, Portland, Louisville, Des Moines, Canton, Oklahoma City, Indianapolis, and many others.

"Reports of savings made have just been received from twenty-six representative de-

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partment stores. These stores had been making two, three, or four regular deliveries a day and went to one. In addition, most of them eliminated special deliveries and restricted the return privilege to three business days from the time of purchase, which the Board has also recommended. As a result of these changes the number of men employed on deliveries in the stores had been reduced an average of 39 per cent.

"The pamphlet cites a typical case from a village in Maryland. A grocery-store went from two deliveries a day to one. At the same time it discontinued special deliveries which it had allowed before without restriction. In a leaflet circulated among its customers it explained the purpose of the readjustment, namely, the conservation of labor for war-use. It promised that the money saved would be shared with customers. The store had two delivery wagons, and before the readjustment both had been on the streets all day. Two months after the readjustment, an increase of business notwithstanding, the wagons were regularly making all the deliveries between 1 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and the drivers were able to spend the morning inside the store making up telephone orders. At that time the owner estimated that if he had remained on the old delivery basis he would have had to employ at least two more men to take care of the increase in his business.

"A case from a Middle-Western city of 200,000 shows how the savings are made in department stores. Before the readjustment the store regularly used three trucks. One covered the north section of the city three times a day. Another covered the east section three times a day. The third covered the south and west sections, which are less populous, twice a day. After the change to one delivery a day, one truck covered the northern section in the forenoon and in the afternoon the south and west sections. The east portion, in which the deliveries are heaviest, was divided into two parts, and a second truck covered one part in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. Thus two trucks instead of three did the work.

"The booklet gives in detail the experience of a number of stores of various kinds and sizes. In no case known to the Board has any store, after making a thorough trial of the single-delivery plan, returned to more than one delivery.

"The saving from restricting the return privilege is illustrated from a New York department store. During the first month the goods returned by its customers amounted to $162,000 less than in the corresponding month the year before, altho its volume of business was larger. A group of department stores in a Middle-Western city—and their customers—are being saved the cost of 700 special deliveries a day through the elimination of that privilege.

"Cooperative delivery systems, which the Board recommended for small and medium-sized cities and towns, and for the larger cities where practical, have brought about even larger saving, proportionately, than the one-delivery-a-day plan. In a small Texas town, for instance, there were six grocery-stores and each maintained a truck. After they organized a cooperative system one truck did the deliveries for all. In one of the largest Middle-Western cities all the department stores have united in a cooperative system for their suburban deliveries. Half the trucks are now required to render the same service.

"The special object of the delivery recommendations was to make it unnecessary for stores which lost delivery men through the draft or other causes to bid against farms, munition-works, shipyards, and other vital industries for substitutes. Besides doing this, the readjustments have in a number of cases shortened a long working-day for delivery men. And they have enabled merchants to meet the increasing demand from their customers for closer prices on goods."

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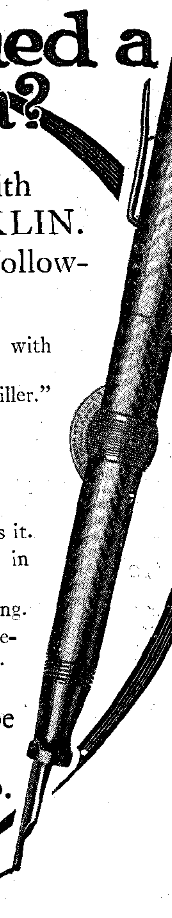

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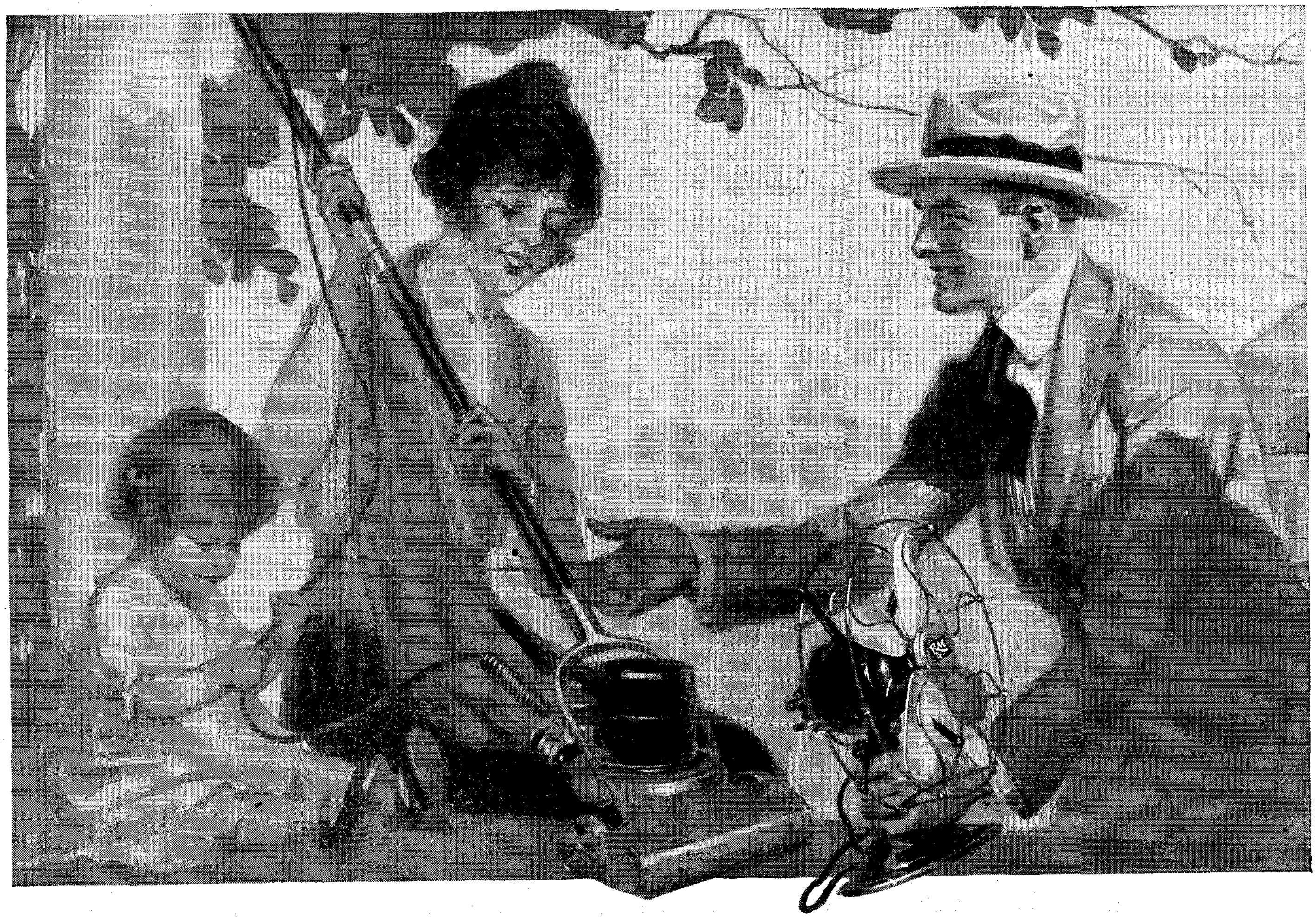

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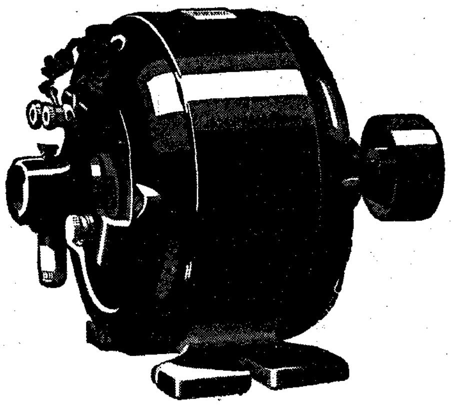

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